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Chaitra 15, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, the 5th April, 1961/Chaitra 15, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

Mr. Speaker: Secretary may call out the name of Member who has come to make and subscribe the oath or affirmation under the Constitution.

Secretary: Shri Balraj Madhok.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, I am glad to introduce to you and to the House through you, Shri Balraj Madhok, who has been returned to this House from the New Delhi Constituency.

[Shri Balraj Madhok then made and subscribed the oath in Hindi and took his seat in the House].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Coal Supply to Assam

*1316. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the short supply of coal to Assam; and

(b) what are the reasons and what steps are being taken for the normal supply?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Consumers in Assam generally draw their supplies from collieries in the State itself and there is adequate coal production in that State to meet their requirements. There has been generally no complaint of short supplies to consumers.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: May I know whether a deputation of the Assam Coal Mines Association met the hon. Minister during December last year and represented that on account of the fall in the f.o.r. price of coal, the mines are in difficulty? If so, what steps have Government taken in this matter?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The present question related to short supply. Probably the hon. Member has in mind excess supply so that there is not enough off-take of coal from the various collieries. That is a separate question.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: The deputation pointed out that on account of the reduction in price, some of the coal mines have had to reduce their production and one or two mines have been closed. There is also short supply. May I know whether Government have considered their case?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member has got some experience and familiarity with the mining conditions in Assam, and I need hardly enlighten him about the complex problem that is there. But mainly it is the transport problem, because many of the areas are not connected by rail-head and there are problems of movement of coal in Assam, because some coal is mined from areas where there is no railway line at all. So there are occasional difficulties of movement by truck etc., but those points are receiving constant attention.

Shri P. C. Borooah: In view of the poor condition of the collieries in Assam, would Government consider the desirability of giving a subsidy as they have done in other cases?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think Government have given subsidy to any colliery for poor quality of coal, because I do not think it would be in the overall national interest to subsidise the production of inferior quality of coal.

Shri Amjad Ali: May I know whether all the possibilities of getting good coal in Assam have been explored?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think that all that could be done for mining has been done either in Assam or in any other part of the country, because mining is a sphere where a lot of development should take place.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Next question. This relates to Assam only.

छात्रों का राजनैतिक प्रदर्शनों में भाग लेना

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*१३१७. { श्री भक्त दर्शन :
श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया :
श्री पांगरकर :
श्री हेमराज :
श्री श्री० चं० शर्मा :

क्या **शिक्षा मंत्री** २४ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४५० के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि छात्रों के राजनैतिक प्रदर्शनों में भाग लेने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के प्रश्न पर क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): इस के बारे में अभी तक कोई फैसला नहीं किया गया है ।

I shall also read it in English.

No decision has yet been taken in the matter.

श्री भक्त दर्शन: श्रीमन्, क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में निर्णय करने में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है और कब तक इस का फैसला हो जायेगा ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The position is that this matter was discussed at the Conference of Vice-Chancellors held at Khadakvasla last year. The general opinion was that it would be desirable if political parties themselves came to an agreement and exercised some kind of restraint in this matter. So we are having some informal consultations with the different political groups. In my opinion, instead of making any law, it would be more desirable if political parties themselves exercised restraint in this matter.

श्री रामेश्वर टांटिया : क्या सरकार की निगाह में यह बात आई है कि जब कोई मंत्री या बड़े नेता जाते हैं, तो स्कूलों और कालेजों को बन्द कर के लड़कों और लड़कियों को उन का स्वागत करने के लिये ले जाया जाता है ? अगर ऐसा है, तो उस बारे में क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा आदेश देगी कि भविष्य में ऐसा न किया जाये ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : ऐसा होता है और यह गलत है कि स्कूल वगैरह बन्द किये जायें मिनिस्टरों के आने पर ।

श्री हजराज सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री को यह मालूम नहीं है ?

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know with which political parties the hon. Minister has held informal consultations so far, and what has been the result of those consultations?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am afraid I would not be able to give any information in this matter till we have come to some agreement in this regard.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I do not know how to give opportunities. Is it the general desire that all our children should become politicians?

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Not at all.

Shri Vajpayee: We are opposed to it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The Government are responsible for demonstrations of a political nature by students.

Shri Vajpayee: How are political demonstrations to be defined? If we stage a demonstration before the Chinese Embassy against aggression, is it a political demonstration? Let the Education Minister define the term.

Mr. Speaker: I wish every Member of Parliament has a number of children.

Shri Vajpayee: I am a bachelor.

Mr. Speaker: What we should like our children to be in school days each one must think for himself. This is a very great national problem, and I believe hon. Members ought not to force the issue. We may come to some understanding.

Shri Tyagi: The children of Members of Parliament are born in a political environment.

माननीय मंत्री के जवाब से यह अन्दाजा हुआ कि इस बात पर गौर हो सकता है कि अगर पार्टीज इस बारे में तैयार न हों, तो किसी कानून के जरिये से पोलिटिकल मामलों में उन का हिस्सा लेना रोका जाये। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या इस बात की स्टडी की गई है कि किसी दूसरे मुल्क में कानून के जरिये से विद्यार्थियों को पालिटिक्स में हिस्सा लेने से रोका गया है ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं ने स्वयं निवेदन किया है कि सरकार की इस बारे में कानून बनाने की मंशा नहीं है । मैं चाहता हूं कि राजनैतिक दलों के नेता स्वयं इस मामले में महसूस करें कि छोटे बच्चों को प्रदर्शन वगैरह में लाना देश के लिये अच्छा नहीं है । यदि लोग स्वयं इस बात पर विचार कर के इस विषय में आत्म-संयम रखें, तो समस्या आसानी से हल हो सकती है । इस में दिक्कत की बात नहीं है । सभी लोग—चाहे वे किसी भी राजनैतिक दल के हों—बच्चों की शिक्षा और देश के भविष्य के बारे में चिन्तित हैं ।

श्री त्यागी : क्या गवर्नमेंट ने इस बारे में पोलिटिकल पार्टीज की कोई कनवेन्शन बुलाने की कोशिश की है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मैं ने निवेदन किया है कि इस बारे में कुछ मशविरा लोगों से हो रहा है ।

Mr. Speaker: I will allow one hon. Member from each major Group to ask a question.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether it is not a fact that in almost all the Universities in UK, discussions of a political nature are encouraged and certain important political issues affecting the whole country and sometimes affecting the world ...

Mr. Speaker: The point is not an academic discussion within the campus, but participation in demonstrations. We are going out of the way.

Shri Tangamani: There was a demonstration for banning atomic bombs in which students also participated.

Mr. Speaker: We are concerned with demonstrations, not with discussion and debate.

Shri Tangamani: The demonstration was for banning the atomic bomb.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow that question. I am aware of a number of cases where there are debating societies in every school or college. There are also parliaments. When I went there, they called a 'mock parliament'. I said, 'It is doing an injustice. You call it school parliament and not a mock parliament'. Parliament can never be a mock affair.

Therefore, at the impressionable age, children may hear all sides. But

they need not take active interest in politics. That is my personal view. But we are not concerned with that. The question now is whether they should be allowed to participate in demonstrations or not. Whether inside a college or inside a University, they must have discussions about this matter or not is not the point at issue now. Therefore, hon. Members would confine themselves to the question whether they should enter into active politics and also participate in demonstrations.

Shri Tangamani: I wanted to know what is the practice in U.K.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is not the Minister of U.K. I will not allow questions to range all the world over.

Shri Tangamani: This is dealing with students and I am referring to students in Universities. The previous question was whether such a thing had been banned in any other University. I put a specific question because they allowed it in the United Kingdom Universities....

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I cannot understand why the hon. Member is so agitated. I have said that Government do not propose to ban this activity. I have been appealing all the time that political parties should come to an understanding in this matter so that our young children below the age of 14 are not recruited for processions etc. All this is very harmful to the future of the country; and all the political parties, the Congress, the Communists and the Jan Sangh, should realise that it is not in the interests of the country that the children should be utilised for this purpose.

Shri Vajpayee: In view of the fact that there are quite a few student organisations which have no connection with political parties, may I know if the hon. Minister would consider the desirability of inviting those student leaders also for consultation?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This is a suggestion for action.

Shri Jaipal Singh: With due deference to the the dignity of the Chair, I humbly beg to differ from....

Mr. Speaker: I expressed my personal opinion. Hon. Members are entitled to differ from my personal views.

Shri Jaipal Singh: You take a personal view but this is Parliament. Last year Members of Parliament went to a well-known college in Rajasthan and played cricket with the students. One evening we participated along with the students—with the assistance given by the Secretariat here—in a Question Hour and later in Mock Parliament. Mock Parliament does not mean mocking Parliament....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is taking exception to my having taken exception to the expression 'Mock Parliament'. All that I said was that it may be called School Parliament. (*Interruption*). I only wanted to create the impression that Parliament means this Parliament and no other assembly. Let there be no 'Mock Parliament' and no proceedings reported as those of the 'Mock Parliament'. All that I suggested was in keeping with the dignity of the Parliament. They may be called 'School Parliament' or 'College Parliament'. That is all that I said. But if the hon. Member wants to call any assembly as 'Mock Parliament' let him do so. He is a Member of Parliament and I would not like anybody to use the word 'Parliament' in connection with any disparaging statement. That is my view personally. I cannot prevent the hon. Member from calling it a 'Mock Parliament' if he likes. But let him not call this a 'Mock Parliament'.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : इतनी दफा मैं उठा बैठा, बैठा बैठा कि मेरी कसरत हो गई ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will have his turn.

Shri Jaipal Singh: I did not mean that, Sir. You are putting too much meaning into what I said. 'Mock Parliament' does not mean mocking the Parliament. Students have 'Mock Parliament' and 'Mock Trials'.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मेरा कहना यह है कि आप यह कोशिश कीजिये कि वहां तालीम इस तरह की हो कि लड़के इस बुरी तरफ जायें ही नहीं । इस में किसी पार्टी का दखल नहीं है, इस में तो पढ़ाई के अच्छे होने का सवाल है ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह आप का सजेशन है ।

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस बात पर विचार हुआ है या नहीं कि राजनीतिक हलचलों से दूर शान्त वातावरण में जहां विद्यार्थी डेमंस्ट्रेशंज में भाग न ले सकें, ऐसे स्थानों पर शिक्षा को विकेन्द्रित किया जाये ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This does not arise out of this question.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री: क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि विश्वविद्यालयों और महा विद्यालयों में जो छात्र संघों का निर्माण किया जाता है, उन के पीछे भी कुछ राजनीतिक दल कार्य करते है और उसी से प्रभावित हो कर के छात्रों को इस प्रकार के प्रदर्शनों में भाग लेना पड़ता है ? यदि हां, तो शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने क्या इस प्रकार की कोई नीति निर्धारित की है कि जिस से भविष्य में छात्र संघों के निर्माण में राजनीतिक दल कुछ दखल न हो सकें ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : यह सच है कि राजनीतिक दल मदद करते है यूनिवर्सीटीज में जब विद्यार्थी संघ बनते हैं । लेकिन जैसे मैं ने कहा है कि सिवाय इस के कि हम स्वयं इस बारे में विचार करें—सभी राजनैतिक दल—कि किस हद तक इस मामले में नियंत्रण होना चाहिये और किस हद तक लड़कों को स्वतन्त्रता देनी चाहिये, कुछ नहीं हो सकता है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह किसी का मंशा नहीं है कि हमारे बच्चे राजनीतिक मामलों पर विचार न करें या राजनीतिक मामलों पर बहस न करें । इन में अवश्य ही यूनिवर्सीटीज के विद्यार्थियों को ऐसा करना चाहिये । मैं समझता हूं कि यह भी विद्यार्थियों को समझना चाहिये कि उन का प्रधान काम शिक्षा ग्रहण करना है न कि राजनीतिक काम करना और इस मामले में स्वयं सभी नेता ठीक तरह से मार्गदर्शन करें तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे देश के लिये यह बड़ा हितकर होगा ।

Shri Palaniyandi: May I know whether Government will convene meetings of political parties, as was done in Madras by the Madras Government where they found a solution for this purpose?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As far as my information goes, some agreement was arrived at in Madras; but some of the political parties went back on the agreement and they changed their minds.

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : मेरे सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह पढ़ाई का सवाल है या नहीं है ? अगर पढ़ाई अच्छी होगी तो ऐसी बात नहीं हो सकती है कि विद्यार्थी ऐसी बातें करें ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : आप का कहना ठीक है ।

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Sir, I would like to disabuse the hon. Minister of the impression he has got that some of the political parties in Madras have gone back on the agreement. On the other hand, they have stuck to the agreement; and the agreement is being carried on.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: No, Sir; that is not correct.

श्री राज राज सिंह : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि वह राजनीतिक दलों से यह चाहते हैं कि वे ऐसे प्रदर्शनों में भाग लें

के लिये विद्यार्थियों को प्रोत्साहित न करें। जब तक सम्पूर्ण राजनीतिक दल देश के इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समझौता न कर सकें तब तक के लिये क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह उचित समझेंगे कि कम से कम कांग्रेस पार्टी द्वारा यह घोषित किया जाये कि वह किसी तरह के प्रदर्शन में हिस्सा लेने के लिये विद्यार्थियों को प्रोत्साहित नहीं करेगी, खास तौर से चुनावों के सम्बन्ध में ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : इस मामले में मैं सब को अपील ही कर सकता हूं। जैसे और नेताओं को अपील करता हूं, कांग्रेस के नेताओं को भी अपील करता हूं कि हमारे जो विद्यार्थी हैं उन को राजनीतिक प्रदर्शनों में नहीं खींचा जाना चाहिये।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is not a fact that the universities are the recruiting ground for the different political parties because the students constitute the army of future politicians? If they are not allowed to work, then, in that case, our future will suffer.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Universities are not the recruiting ground for preparing political leaders. I do not accept the suggestion of the hon. Member. Universities are places where we prepare people for future life whether in the political field or in the field of administration or various other branches. It is for them to decide. The hon. Member is very wrong in his conception if of university education if he thinks that it is a place for recruiting political leaders.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has said that Government do not propose to take any action but that he appeals to various parties and their leaders to avoid, as far as possible, bringing in children into this.

Shri Tyagi: Who will bring them together?

Utilisation of Natural Gas in Assam

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*1318. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla
Shri Nathwani:
Shri Morarka:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri L. Achaw Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the industries that are going to utilise the natural gas from Nahorkatiya oil fields have been finalised;

(b) if so, what are these industries; and

(c) how much gas they will utilise and from when?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 68].

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: From the statement I find that 7 projects will be set up to harness the available gas. May I know the industries that will be set up in the public sector with foreign collaboration and those which will be set up in the private sector? May I also know whether any financial assistance has been offered by any foreign government in this respect?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Out of these, there are two projects, namely, gas distribution for domestic and industrial consumption as also the power plant, which are proposed to be set up by the Government of Assam. The Fertiliser project is going to be set up by the Fertiliser Corporation of India. That also is a Central Government undertaking. About cement, the Government of Assam are hoping to set up a cement factory in the public sector. I learn that investigations are taking place and the final decision has not yet been taken. The remaining 3 projects are in the private sector.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: May I know whether the British assistance for the fertiliser plant will be treated as a tied loan out of the aid for the Third Five Year Plan and what are the terms and conditions offered by Britain?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That does not arise out of this question at all.

Shri M. B. Thakore: Sir, it is not clear from the statement as to how much of it will be available for domestic consumption and what would be the price?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to item (2) in the statement.

Shri M. B. Thakore: What about the price?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No price could be indicated.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any gas is being flared up now? From the statement, it is found that the gas based industries are not likely to come up before 1963. What will happen to the gas which will be production now, when the supply to Gauhati refinery commences?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is true that some of the associated gas, as it is called, which is produced when oil is produced has not been utilised in Assam oil fields so far and part of it has been flared up all these years. I am afraid that we will have to put up with that flaring until the gas using industries are established.

Shri Morarka: What is the annual expected revenue from the sale of this gas?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I cannot give the figure at the moment. If a separate question is tabled, I will try to collect. But no firm figures have yet been established.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that Government had appointed a French firm as consultants and if so, what is the purpose for which this French firm is appointed? Is it advising the setting up of a plant for distribution or utilisation of the natural gas available at Naharkatia?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a separate question. If a separate question is tabled about it, I will collect information.

Shri Goray: May I know the reason why it was not possible for the Government to make use of this gas immediately because it stands to reason that whenever oil is pumped up, there will be some associated gas and if that were so, why is that lakhs of rupees worth gas is likely to the flared up in the next two or three years?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The hon. Member would no doubt be aware that the Digboi refinery is functioning for several decades now and some gas has always been produced when oil was produced and that had been flared all the time. Larger quantities would be available when the production increases, namely, when our two refineries go into the production. So, really, it is a problem of recent growth and adequate steps are being taken to utilise the gas as expeditiously as possible.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know whether 30/35 MMSFCD (Million Cubic feet per day) of associated gas would be adequate for our industrial and domestic consumption from 1963 onwards?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is a matter of judgment as to what is enough for consumption. That depends upon the pattern of consumption and our developmental stage and all that. There are many countries in the world where *per capita* consumption is much higher but I think, regard being had to our present stage of development, the utilisation pattern which I have indicated in this reply appears to be economical utilisation of the gas that would be produced when oil is produced in the country.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any assessment has been

made of the available associated gas that will have to be flared on account of the delay in the establishment of these industries?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not think that there has been any delay.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that this has to be flared up only because the Government could not make up its mind in time whether this should be in the private sector or the public sector?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir, it is not correct.

Sports Inquiry Committee Report

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*1319. **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 269 on the 21st November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to review and report upon the participation of Indian contingents in international meets with special reference to the last Olympic games has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, पिछली बार माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बतलाया था कि इस रिपोर्ट को जल्दी से जल्दी प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा । अत: मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इतनी देरी होने का कारण क्या है ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : मेरी इस में कठिनाई यह है कि इस कमेटी के जो प्रधान हैं वे इस पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर हैं । उन से मैंने निवेदन किया कि जितनी जल्दी हो सके वे रिपोर्ट दें । उन की भी कुछ कठिनाइयां हो सकती हैं । इस समिति के दो सदस्य हैं, शायद उन को इकट्ठा करने में दिक्कत होती हो । मैं ने उन से निवेदन किया था कि अगर उन को कोई दिक्कत हो तो मैं उस मे मदद करने को तैयार हूं । लेकिन कमेटी के चेयरमैन तो वे ही हैं, उन को जितनी जल्दी हो सके, इस कार्य को खत्म करना चाहिये ।

Shri Jaipal Singh *rose—*

Mr. Chairman: He is the Chairman of the Committee.

Shri Jaipal Singh: When this question came up last, Sir, I told the House that I could not proceed with the work t ll the *Chief de Mission* had submitted his report to the Indian Olympic Association and after that, that report had been submitted to the Government and the Government passed on that report to me. But that report was submitted eight months late, only last month. I do not know whether the hon. Minister has received it yet. I certainly have not got it and I cannot start my work till I have it.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that two observers—Shri M. M Kapoor and Shri M. K. Kaul have submitted a report for consideration to the All-India Sports Council and whether they have said that it is over-complacency on the part of India that cost India its Hockey title in the last Olympic? May I know whether this report will also be taken into consideration before the final report is presented?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir; all the reports will be taken into consideration.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, माननीय मंत्री जी भी मौजूद हैं और इस समिति के अध्यक्ष भी मौजूद हैं, अत: क्या वे यह

बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि देर से देर कब तक रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी ?

श्री जयपाल सिंह : जितनी जल्दी हो सकेगा, हम रिपोर्ट यहां पेश कर देंगे ।

Shri Hem Barua: There is an allegation against our hockey team that in order to bypass the Olympic rules, three persons were taken as dummy entrants for other items. May I know if this would also be enquired into?

Mr. Speaker: These are going into the details.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: These matters will be examined by the committee which has been appointed under the chairmanship of Shri Jaipal Singh.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether all the reports now available with the Government will be submitted to this committee?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: Yes, Sir.

Shri Tangamani: What are the reports?

Mr. Speaker: Have you got any report regarding this matter which will be given to this committee?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The report is still to be submitted. There is the report of this sports committee which was appointed and its report has still to be submitted. I have said that all these reports will be taken into consideration.

Shri Jaipal Singh: Sir, there seems to be some doubt about the delay and also about giving evidence before us. I would like to tell this House and the country outside that anyone who wants to give evidence before this committee would be welcome and nothing will be hidden and the country will be told the entire truth.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि श्री जयपाल सिंह के अतिरिक्त इस समिति के कौन कौन से सदस्य हैं, कब इस समिति की स्थापना हुई थी और इस मध्य में समिति की कितनी बैठकें हुईं ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : २४ अक्तूबर को जो स्पोर्ट्स कौंसिल की मीटिंग हुई थी उस में यह कमेटी नियुक्त हुई थी, और जैसा मैं ने सुना है, इस में तीन मेम्बर्स हैं, श्री जयपाल सिंह, श्री नवल टाटा और श्री जी० डी० सोन्धी । जहां तक मुझे पता लगा है यह सारी कमेटी एक बार भी नहीं मिली है । शायद अलग-अलग सदस्यों में मश्वरा हुआ हो, लेकिन सारी कमेटी की बैठक नहीं हुई ।

Bank Deposit Insurance Scheme

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*1320. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Pangarkar:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Radha Mohan Singh:
Shri Achar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 318 on the 21st November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the scheme for bank deposit insurance has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the important features of such a scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Shri Kodiyan: In view of the failure of several banks in Kerala and the resultant panic among the depositors, may I know whether any step is contemplated by the Government to introduce a deposit insurance scheme, at least in the Kerala State?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The matter is still under consideration and

a decision will be taken very soon about it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Is it a fact that the Finance Minister met representatives of the bankers here in Delhi on the 12th and in that meeting the deposit insurance scheme was discussed and, if so, what was the reaction of the bankers?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: It is true that they met the Finance Minister on the 12th and this scheme was discussed. The commercial bankers generally welcomed this scheme.

Shri Kodiyan: Would the hon. Minister give us an idea as to the extent of amount to be insured under the proposed scheme?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Everything is under consideration. The Reserve Bank is working out the details of the scheme with a view to make it possible. But everything is under consideration, and I cannot make any commitment at this stage.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what is under consideration?

Shri Tyagi: Everything.

Shri D. C. Sharma: By whom is it being considered and for how long has it been under consideration so far?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Member to a previous question which was put on this subject, namely, the deposit insurance scheme. This scheme is under consideration Naturally, if it is under consideration, it is under consideration by the Reserve Bank.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether this scheme will be based on the scheme that is prevalent in the United States?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: As I said, I cannot enter into any commitment at this stage, because the whole scheme is under examination.

Shri Goray: In view of the fact that about six banks in Maharashtra have been asked to close their business, may I know whether this scheme, whenever it comes into being, will be made applicable to them also?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: This scheme, if at all it comes into existence, will be made applicable to all such banks. But I do not think it can be made applicable retrospectively. I do not know exactly since the details are not yet worked out. But I do not think it can be made applicable in a retrospective manner.

Shri Prabhat Kar: May I know whether it is not a fact that it is the big bankers who opposed this scheme, in view of the fact that so far as their deposits are concerned it has caught the attraction of the depositors?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No, Sir, It is not a fact. As I said, generally they have welcomed it.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Government have ascertained the names of other countries in which this scheme is prevalent, and what is the experience of those countries?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Certainly, the Reserve Bank is aware of the whole question; it is examining this question actually in all its feasibilities. Certainly they must have taken cognizance of all such things.

Shri P. C. Borooah: Which agency is contemplated to undertake this insurance business? Will it be given to the national corporations like the LIC or to the private banks?

Mr. Speaker: It must also be under consideration. Next question.

Pay Scales of I.P.S. Officers

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*1321. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 750 on the 7th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have sent to the State Governments a proposal concern-

ing revision of pay scales of I.P.S. officers for their comments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the views of the State Governments received in regard thereto?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is still under the consideration of Government. A final decision is expected to be taken shortly, and this House would then be informed of the proposals.

Shri Shivananjappa: In view of the prevailing disparity of pay-scales and allowances between the IPS officers and the State police officers of similar status, may I know whether the Government will consider the question of revising the pay-scales of the IPS officers?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: That is the subject matter which is under our consideration, namely, the revision of the pay-scales of the IPS officers.

Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: May I know whether the scales of pay of the IPS officers will be equated to those of the IAS officers?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, Sir. That is not under consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that the Government have decided to revise the pay-scales of IPS officers, may I know whether it is also the desire of the Government to revise the pay-scales of the other policemen, including junior police officers?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: In so far as subordinate officers of Central Government are concerned, their cases have been covered by the Pay Commission. It is only in the case of these superior or higher officers that we have still to consider.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The Pay Commission has unfortunately not covered the constables, head constables and sub-inspectors because they are attached to the various State Governments. So, may I know whether their case will also be considered along with the revision of pay-scales of the IPS officers?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As the hon. Member himself has said that they are attached to the State Governments, the State Governments will perhaps consider their case.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: What propriety Government experienced concerning the revision of the pay-scales of the IPS officers?

Mr. Speaker: Propriety?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Yes; propriety.

Mr. Speaker: The demand of these people is propriety!

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Every officer is demanding an increase in pay.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. From time to time there is a lot said about the pay to be increased and so on. The propriety or otherwise is being enquired into. What does the hon. Minister say? Is he able to give anything more concrete?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: The question is not clear.

Mr. Speaker: He asks, why should Government think of increasing or revising the scale of pay of IPS officers.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Only of the IPS officers and not of others.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It has not been possible to recruit very good officers for this service. There are no doubt examinations and we have found that most of the officers want to join the other services rather than to come over to the IPS. One of the reasons is that the scales of pay in the IPS are lower. Secondly, their work is also exceedingly difficult as compared to that of the administrative officers. In these circumstances it is felt that their pay-scales should be revised.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: It was reported sometime back in the

newspapers that the Government of Madhya Pradesh have already raised the scales of pay of the IPS officers. May I know whether the Government has got any information about that and, if so, what are the details about it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I have no information on that point. As regards the IPS, it is for the Government of India to consider and prescribe the pay-scales.

Shri Tyagi: Will the proposed rise in the pay-scales of the IPS officers entail any kind of subsidy from the Central budget, or, will the whole bill be footed by the respective State Governments?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As I have said, we are in the midst of discussion, and we will be able to arrive at some decision very soon. The point that Shri Tyagi has raised may not be coming up.

Shri Tyagi: May I know whether there is any proposal to centralise this service?

Mr. Speaker: The IPS is centralised. Next question.

विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम

*१३२२. **श्री पहाड़िया** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय शिक्षा सलाहकार बोर्ड ने देश के सब विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में एक भाषा को अपनाने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सिफारिश की गई है कि अन्तिम उद्देश्य अंग्रेजी के स्थान पर प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को अपनाना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां ।

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Shri Pahadia: The hon. Minister has said 'No' in answer to part (a) of the question. If that is the answer, may I know how the use of the national language, Hindi, will be promoted and improved?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: It is a much wider question, and as the House is aware, this matter has been discussed repeatedly in this House several times. I have said that the definite policy of the Government is that Hindi and the regional languages should become the media of instruction. That is the general policy, and that has been accepted by the universities and the State Governments also. So far as the question of the development of Hindi is concerned, the hon. Member is aware that Government have taken various steps for the promotion of Hindi. In any case, it cannot be promoted by forcing it on people who do not want to **accept it.**

डा० गोविन्द दास : जहां तक शिक्षा के माध्यम का सवाल है, सरकार की नीति तो स्पष्ट है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक कितने विश्वविद्यालयों ने अपने यहां शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी या राज्य भाषाओं को बनाया है, और यह कब तक आशा की जाती है कि इस के लिये पूरा साहित्य तैयार हो जायगा जिस से सरकार की जो नीति है कि हमारी भाषायें शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाई जायें, उस को सब विश्वविद्यालयें स्वीकार कर सकें ?

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जो इनफारमेशन अगस्त सन् १९६० तक मेरे पास आई है वह यह है कि किसी न किसी स्टेज पर जिन यूनीवरसिटीज ने माध्यम बदला है अंग्रेजी से या तो हिन्दी या प्रान्तीय भाषा वे इस प्रकार हैं :

आगरा, अलीगढ़, इलाहाबाद, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बनारस, बरोडा, बिहार, दिल्ली,

गुजरात, गोरखपुर, जबलपुर, जादवपुर, उत्कल, करनाटक, कुरुक्षेत्र, लखनऊ, पंजाब, पटना, पूना, राजस्थान, सागर, एस० एन० डी० टी० विमैन्स यूनीवरसिटी, विश्व भारती, बनारस संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय, बनारस और विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय ।

So, the House will see that gradually, several universities have taken steps to change over to Hindi or the regional languages.

डा० गोविन्द दास : मेरे एक प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला ।

Shri Jamal Khwaja: May I know the number of universities that have adopted Hindi as the medium of instruction at the M.A. level?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have to go into all the details. I will place a whole statement on the Table of the House so that the House can find out for itself the various stages at which the universities have changed over.

डा० गोविन्द दास : मेरे एक प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह कब तक आशा की जाती है कि हमारा साहित्य तैयार हो जायगा, जिस से सब विश्वविद्यालयों का माध्यम हमारी भाषायें हो जायेंगी ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : जहां तक इस की अवधि का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कोई निश्चित अवधि नहीं बता सकता । जहां तक सरकार का सम्बन्ध है, अब यह निश्चय किया गया है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज को हिन्दी और प्रान्तीय भाषाओं में पुस्तकें तैयार करने में सहायता मिलेगी । जहां तक आर्थिक सहायता का संबंध है, वह किताबें लिखने के लिये और तर्जुमा करने के लिये पूर्ण रूप से दी जायगी । लेकिन वह काम ज्यादातर यूनिवर्सिटीज को करना पड़ेगा । उन के द्वारा ही वह काम हो सकता है । मैं आश्वासन दे सकता हूं कि इस विषय में जो कुछ भी हो सकेगा, वह सरकार करेगी, लेकिन इस में यूनिवर्सिटीज के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है, जो बड़े लेखक, वैज्ञानिक और राइटर्ज हैं, उन के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है । उन के लिखने पर ही ये पुस्तकें तैयार हो सकती हैं ।

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Will Government take into consideration using the national language and regional languages for the various competitive examinations in the country?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: This question does not arise out of this. He may kindly address it to the Home Minister.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Is there any co-ordinated plan of translating books in Hindi? Is it a fact that in some universities, one set of technical terms is being used for this purpose and in some others a different set? Is it a fact that in Delhi University, the plan of preparing books in Hindi is being put in abeyance?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is not properly informed. As far as Delhi University is concerned, the plan has not been put in abeyance. The University Grants Commission is having a discussion with the university and measures will be taken to carry out the plan that was proposed by the Delhi University. As far as other universities are concerned, I think the hon. Member knows that universities have to function within a certain autonomous framework. We cannot impose anything, though we have been giving all kinds of assistance. This is a matter in which the universities themselves must take the necessary steps.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: There are a number of public schools in India where boys prepare for the S. C. and Higher Senior Cambridge examinations. If the medium of instruction is changed immediately, have Government considered whether they have got some other examinations for these public schools?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I am prepared to answer this question, but this does not arise out of the main question.

Shri Pahadia: May I know what particular steps are being taken to include Hindi in universities in States which are not Hindi-speaking, as in the south?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The University Grants Commission is giving assistance to universities for setting up Chairs in those languages which are not spoken in those parts of the country. For example, Delhi University has Chairs in Tamil, Telugu, etc. Similarly, the University Grants Commission is also giving grants to universities in the south which have instituted Chairs in Hindi.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन विश्वविद्यालयों ने हिन्दी को या प्रादेशिक भाषाओं को अपने लिये शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाया है, क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की इस प्रकार की नीति है कि उन को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाय, अथवा उन की नीति इस प्रकार की है कि वे और हतोत्साहित हों ।

डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली : विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की नीति सरकार की नीति से भिन्न नहीं हो सकती है । इस मामले में कोई मत-भेद नहीं है, मैं यह विश्वास दिलाता हूं ।

Shri Narasimhan: Is it the intention of Government to replace the medium of instruction even in the matter of higher technical and scientific education? Do they hope to carry the scientists with them in this matter?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: That is the ultimate goal. Of course, scientists will have to be persuaded to write books in Hindi and other regional languages. Only if literature is available, we can switch over to Hindi and regional languages.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it the policy of the Government to displace English completely within a target period of time, so far as the teaching of technical and scientific subjects in Indian Universities are concerned?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: In this matter no target can be fixed by Government.

Shri Thirumala Rao: Is it the policy of the Government to displace English completely within some time so far as teaching technical and scientific subjects in Indian Universities is concerned?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The policy has been enunciated by me more than once. The policy was first enunciated by the Radhakrishnan Commission which as early as 1950 very clearly that the national language or the regional languages should be the medium of instruction. Government have accepted that recommendation. That is the policy of Government and Government are taking all possible measures to assist the universities in changing over to Hindi and regional languages. We are giving cent per cent grants for translation of books and production of books in Hindi and regional languages. More than that, Government cannot do. The universities themselves will have to prepare for this.

Shri Hem Barua: May I point out that there is a new development in view of the fact that the Home Minister has recently announced that English will be an associate language, as suggested by the Prime Minister? In the present context of linguistic passions, would not a multiplicity of languages as media of instruction in the universities be harmful? Why should not English be retained for some time to come, because it is going to be an associated language?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member does not know that our policy has been supported by all the State Governments. There is not a single State Government which has said that we should not replace English by Hindi or the regional languages. There is

unanimity in this matter and the hon. Member need not raise doubts where there are no doubts.

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह: क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने का कष्ट करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में नैशनल लैंग्वेजिज के माध्यम से किस सीमा तक और किस वर्ष तक पढ़ाई होने लगेगी ?

डा० का० ना० श्रीमाली: मैं अवधि नहीं बता सकता हूं, क्योंकि अवधि निश्चित करना मुमकिन नहीं है। बहुत कुछ इस बात पर निर्भर करेगा कि किस तरह यूनिवर्सिटीज इस मामले में कदम उठाती हैं, कितने लेखक पुस्तकें लिखने के लिये तैयार होते हैं। केवल एनाउन्समेंट करने से कि अमुक दिन से यह हो जायगा, यह नहीं हो सकता है। जो नहीं हो सकता है, उस के लिये मैं कैसे आश्वासन दे सकता हूं ?

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have allowed a number of questions. (*Interruptions*).

Shri Kasliwal: The replies given by the hon. Minister are completely self-contradictory. In answer to (b), he said, "Yes" and he also said that English will still continue as associate language.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kasliwal is intended for external affairs.

Shri Kasliwal: I can satisfy you that there is contradiction in what the hon. Minister has said.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The hon. Member is wrong. Part (b) of the question is:

> "If so, whether it has also been recommended that the ultimate aim is to replace English by the regional languages;"

I said, "Yes". Where is the contradiction?

Shri Kasliwal: He said, English will continue as associate language.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I have said that so far as educational matters are concerned, this is the declared policy of the Government and I have repeated a number of times in this House that English is to be replaced by Hindi or regional languages. As far as the other matter is concerned, it is a matter which is being looked into by the Home Ministry; it has nothing to do with the Education Ministry.

Shri Hem Barua: On a point of order. The hon. Minister said that this is the declared policy.... (*Interruptions*).

Shri Raghunath Singh: 20 minutes have been spent on this one question. There are other questions also.

Mr. Speaker: What is the point of order?

Shri Hem Barua: The Board of Education has suggested that English should continue for some time to come. This is one of the recommendations of the University Grants Commission also. Now a new development has come....

Mr. Speaker: There is no point of order. The hon. Member has got a knack of introducing various things in the form of a point of order. The hon. Minister has repeatedly said that the declared policy of the Government is in accordance with the recommendations of the Radhakrishnan Commission as early as 1950, *viz.*, that regional languages and Hindi will be the medium of instruction. So far as English is concerned, that is a matter for Home Affairs; it is not so far as medium of instruction is concerned. He has made it clear. I have understood it and the majority of Members have understood it in the spirit in which it has been said.

Archaeological Excavations at Nagarjunakonda

*1323. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the archaeological site at Nagarjunakonda;

(b) what part of the above was actually excavated;

(c) how much of the area still remains to be excavated;

(d) what is the extent of the archaeological site on the opposite bank of the river; and

(e) how much of the opposite bank has been excavated and how much still remains to be excavated?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) The ruins are scattered over about eight square miles.

(b) and (c). The whole area of about 3750 acres, considered worthy of excavation, has been excavated and the excavations are now complete.

(d) and (e). The excavation on the opposite bank is being carried out by the Department of Archaeology, Government of Andhra Pradesh. Excavation has already begun in some sites and the rest of the sites are under exploration.

Shri Narasimhan: Because of the long and big programme of excavation, may I know whether certain problems from the archaeological angle have been framed; if so, may I know how far solutions have been found for problems relating to history and pre-history?

Dr. M. M. Das: Excavations are now being carried out, on the other bank of the Krishna and whatever is necessary is being done.

Shri Narasimhan: The answer is very vague. We have not got any specific answer. I want to know whether before excavation, as is usual in cases of excavations of this nature, certain broad problems are kept in view to find solutions; if so, may I know how far such solutions are being found from the excavations so far carried out?

Mr. Speaker: Are we to go into the whole history of Nagarjunasagar?

Shri Narasimhan: I think the senior Minister will be able to give the information.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question of whether he is able to give or not. In a question during the Question Hour, shall we go into the details of all the items which they wanted to excavate? There are the Aswamedhayag, Buddhist period, Ikshwaku period and other things. Shall we go into all these things?

Shri Narasimhan: May I know whether the modern technical methods such as geophysical testing and utilisation of electro-magnetic gadgets are being tried to see that excavations are completed at a cheaper cost and in a quicker way?

Dr. M. M. Das: I have already said that so far as Nagarjunakonda is concerned the excavations have been completed, and so far as Yelleswaram on the other side of the river is concerned, excavations are going on.

Shri Narasimhan: I want to know whether these methods....

Mr. Speaker: How does the hon. Minister know these details? Whoever is the expert there will decide whether to use them or not.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: May I know whether Government propose to get back all the excavations that have been taken away from Amravati and see that they are placed in the museum that is being located in Nagarjunakonda?

Dr. M. M. Das: Some of the most important monuments are being transplanted on the hill-top museum and many other monuments are being represented there by small and large-scale models.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that a number of exhibits have been taken away from Amravati and are placed in some other museum. He wants to know whether they are to be brought back to the central museum at Nagarjunakonda—those exhibits which relate to Nagarjunasagar?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The whole position will be surveyed. My hon. friend referred to statues of Amravati. These relate to the Amravati museum mostly. There are large statues found in that area. If there are any which relate to the Ikshwaku period or Nagarjunakonda, we shall certainly keep this in mind.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: There are different museums in the country. The archaeological finds found in Amravati and other places in Andhra have been taken away to different museums in the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal to bring back all those things and put them in the museum at Nagarjunakonda so that they will represent the culture and civilisation of Andhra?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Amravati site museum is also an important museum. The Amravati site is also a very important site. I am sure the people of that locality will not agree if those finds are brought away from Amravati.

Shri Venkatasubbaiah: What I say is, the finds from Amravati have been taken to different parts of the country. May I know whether they will be brough: back?

Shri Narasimhan: In view of the fact that excavation on one side is stated to have been completed, may I know when we can expect a full report and whether anybody has been specified for submitting that report.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The hon. Member knows that the excavations have been completed and the report is under preparation. But a major excavation like this takes some time. The recent excavations started by the end of 1954 and were completed only in January, 1961. It will require a little time to prepare the report. We shall see that the report is submitted as soon as possible.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether in this excavation work the Department of Archaeology has associated any of the universities; if so, which are the universities?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Wherever it is necesary universities are associated. But in Nagarjunakonda, as far as I remember, no universities were associated.

Foreign Fishing Boats Captured Near Andaman Islands

*1324. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andamans police patrol launch 'M.U. Subhas' captured two fishing boats manned by Chinese crew near Trek and Teris islands in the Nicobar group of islands on the 13th December, 1960;

(b) whether it is a fact that again on the 14th December, 1960 near little Nicobar islands a foreign fishing boat fitted with powerful engine and manned by the Chinese crew was captured; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Andaman police vessel on coast guard duty captured one fishing boat bearing No. SMF. 392 in the vicinity of Little Nicobar on the 13th December, 1960.

(b) Yes. A fishing boat bearing No. SMF.195 was captured near Trek and Treis islands of the Southern Nicobar group on the 14th December, 1960.

(c) The two foreign fishing boats bearing No. SMF. 392 and SMWF. 195 had a crew of eight and nine foreigners, respectively. They were reported to be fishing in Indian territorial waters. Out of the seventeen members of crew, six seem to be of Chinese origin who have acquired British nationality in Singapore and eleven are Chinese nationals. They were arrested under Section 14 of the Foreigners Act 1946 and Section 5 of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Fisheries Regulation, 1938 and the two boats and all the articles thereof were seized by the Andaman Police. The accused have been convicted and sentenced under Section 14 of the Foreigners Act 1946 to one Year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rupees one hundred each, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for six months; and under Section 5 of the Andaman and Nicobar Fisheries Regulation 1938, to five months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rupees five hundred each, or in default to undergo 1½ month's rigorous imprisonment.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : इसमें चाइनीज नैशनल भी थे । जहां तक मुझे मालूम है उस बोट में एक पावरफुल इंजन था । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बोट से क्या-क्या सामान प्राप्त हुआ जिस से मालूम हो सके कि उन की इच्छा क्या थी इस द्वीप समूह के पास आने की क्योंकि सिंगापुर तो बहुत दूर है, कम से कम एक हजार मील होगा ।

Shri Datar: From the information available, Sir, it appears that these persons were poachers trying to fish for valuable shells in the Andaman waters, and there was no political or other factor involved.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : कौन से देश की नावें थीं ?

श्री दातार : इस के बारे में मैं ने अभी बताया है ।

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं आदमियों के बारे में नहीं पूछ रहा हूं, बोट के बारे में पूछ रहा हूं कि नावें कहां की थीं, इक्विपमेंट उस पर कहां का था ?

Shri Datar: Some were Chinese and some from Singapore.

श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : मैं ने पूछा है कि नावें कहां थीं, इक्विपमेंट उस पर कहां का था ?

Shri Datar: I have not got that information.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Sir, I may add....

Mr. Speaker: I have received a letter from Shri Banerjee and others that I may take up Q. 1353.

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, the Home Minister was replying to that question about the origin of the boat.

Shri Raghunath Singh: My question is a very simple one.

Mr. Speaker: I have followed the question, and I understood the hon. Minister to say that he has no information.

Shri Datar: I have pointed out that so far as these 17 members were concerned six were of Chinese origin who had acquired British nationality in Singapore and eleven were Chinese.

Shri Raghunath Singh: I want to know the origin of the boat.

Mr. Speaker: To whom did the boat belong?

Shri Datar: It was a fishing boat. I have no information as to from where it came.

Shri Raghunath Singh: If he has no information as to from where the boat came, he can at least say the make of the engine. That boat had a very powerful engine. He can inform the House the make of that powerful engine.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will make enquiries.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I know whether since the middle of December any other boats of foreign origin have been sighted near Andaman and Nicobar islands?

Shri Datar: No, Sir.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I at least know the horse-power of the engine of the boat? I hope that information would be available with the Ministry.

Shri Datar: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: I have received a letter from Shri S. M. Banerjee and others, requesting me to take up Question No. 1353. So, we will now take that question.

Upgrading Delhi To 'A' Class

*1353 **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Ram Garib:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the population of Delhi (including New Delhi) has increased to 26 lakhs;

(b) if so, whether the city has been upgraded to 'A' class;

(c) if not, the reason for the same;

(d) whether the Pay Commission recommended consideration of upgradation of cities after the census figures were out; and

(e) if so, whether this recommendation has been accepted by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) According to the provisional figures of the 1961 Census, the population of Delhi is more than 26 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The fact that the population of a city has increased to 26 lakhs will not automatically entitle it to be upgraded to 'A' class. Moreover, the final figures of the 1961 Census have not yet become available.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Yes, Sir.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated that the final figures are not yet available. I want to know whether this question of upgrading Delhi to class 'A' city will be considered by Government after the final figures are available.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Government will abide by the recommendations of the Pay Commission which the Government have already accepted in regard to the upgrading of cities.

Shri Vajpayee: Apart from the population factor, which are the other considerations that are taken into account for upgrading of cities?

Shrimati Tarkeshmari Sinha: I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Member to the recommendations of the Pay Commission in para 3 which relate to 'B' and 'C' class cities. All the criteria laid down in that para will be taken into consideration.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In view of the fact that the population of many cities has increased according to the new census figures, I want to know whether Government would, while upgrading Delhi to 'A' class city, also consider the case of other cities, in view of the recommendations of the Pay Commission?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: That is exactly what I wanted to point out to the House. The whole problem is not confined to Delhi alone. The full and final census figures are not yet available and, according to the Registrar of Census, the final population figures of the 1961 census are expected to be ready in the latter part of 1962. It is only after the figures are available that a decision can be taken.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister has just now stated that the full census figures shall be available in the latter part of 1962. Since for all other purposes, including planning, the provisional census figures are taken into consideration, may I know why only in the case of upgrading of cities the provisional figures are not taken into account?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: The Pay Commission themselves have pointed out that only after the new census figures are available any decision can be taken, because it will mean the re-classification of so many cities which will have an increased population.

Shri Tangamani: According to the report of the Pay Commission, only Bombay and Calcutta are the two 'A' class cities now, and that is based on population. In view of the fact that upgrading a city to 'A' class will make the Government servants entitled to increased compensatory allowance, because the provisional figures are already available, may I know whether this matter will be considered now?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Deputy Minister has stated again and again that, according to the recommendations of the Pay Commission, they have to await the final census figures. So, I do not think there is any point in pursuing this. Further, the Question Hour is over.

Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Question No. 1333 is very important. I request that it may also be taken up.

Mr. Speaker: No, Sir. There must be a limit to it. Further, the Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Lead-Zinc Ores

*1325. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the output of lead-zinc ores declined during the year 1960;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

The Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quantity of ore produced from the mines was controlled to match the capacity of the milling plant to avoid dumping of excess ore.

(c) Government have granted licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the setting up of a zinc smelter of a capacity of 15,000 tons by the Metal Corporation of India. Government have also granted to the same Corporation a licence for increasing the capacity of their existing lead smelter to about 9,000 tons per annum. When the Corporation starts production of metal in accordance with the installed capacity for which steps are under way, the production of lead-zinc ores will be increased correspondingly.

Science Clubs in Secondary Schools in West Bengal

*1326. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any science club is at present functioning in the secondary schools in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, how many and what are their functions?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the required information is as under:

STATEMENT

Five such Clubs are working. Their functions are as under:—

(1) To inculcate a scientific attitude in the pupils.

(2) To encourage the pursuit of science as a hobby.

(3) To stimulate pupil participation and initiative in learning science.

(4) To encourage pupils to take an intelligent interest in t he environment and everyday experience.

(5) To encourage individual and group initiative.

(6) To contact other science clubs and to exchange information and activities.

(7) To aim at affiliation on regional. State, national, and international levels.

Election of Teachers to Legislatures

*1327. **Giani G. S. Musafir:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has suggested that teachers be debarred from seeking election to Legislatures; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The University Grants Commission has not made any specific recommendation.

(b) Does not arise.

Refractory Plant near Bhilai

*1328. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the details of the scheme for the setting up of a refractory plant near Bhilai with Russian aid during the Third Five Year Plan have been worked out; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A refractories plant is one of the projects included in the 112·5 million roubles credit from the Government of U.S.S.R. A preliminary project study on which will largely depend the location of the plant, its size, the type of products it will make etc. is now under way.

Parachute Factory, Kanpur

*1329. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Parachute Factory at Kanpur is to be expanded;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the amount sanctioned for its expansion?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The expansion is designed to double the existing capacity.

(c) Rs. 9:15 lakhs.

Indian Crude Oil

*1330. **Shri Bishwanath Roy:**
Shri Achar:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Yajnik:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the foreign oil companies in India have

not agreed to refine the Indian crude oil expected to be produced soon in Ankleshwar area under the Public Sector; and

(b) if so, whether any alternative proposal for refining the same is under consideration of Government?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The negotiations between Oil and Natural Gas Commission and foreign oil companies in India are continuing.

(b) Does not arise.

Refinance Corporation

***1331. Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scope of Refinance Corporation was enlarged and if so, with what result;

(b) what is the amount of loans so far disbursed in the years 1959 and 1960 to all the States; and

(c) whether the loanees repay the part principal and interest without default?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) With the liberalisation in the term; and conditions of refinance from October, 1960, the business of the Corporation has relatively increased in recent months.

(b) During 1959 and 1960, loans to the extent of Rs. 85 lakhs and Rs. 141 lakhs respectively, granted by the eligible banks to various industrial units were refinanced by the Corporation.

(c) Yes. It is however open to the borrower to ask for extensions and for the Corporation to grant such extensions, in cases considered necessary.

Geological Survey of Madras State

***1332. { Shri Sampath: / Shri Tangamani:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the regions in Madras State which were surveyed since 1956-57 till 1960-61 by the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) with what results?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the ouse. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 69].

Reserve Force of Officers

***1333. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently made some relaxation in Rules regarding recruitment of officers for the purpose of building up a reserve force of officers; and

(b) if so, whether a statement giving salient features of this would be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

हिन्दी विश्व कोष

***१३३४ { श्री खुशवक्त राय: / श्री आचार:**

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काशी नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा ने हिन्दी विश्व-कोष में

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंकों को प्रयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय का निर्देश मानने से इन्कार कर दिया है ;

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में उक्त सभा ने क्या कारण बतलाये हैं; और

(ग) केन्द्रीय शिक्षा मंत्रालय की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) काशी नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा ने शिक्षा मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना की है कि वह हिन्दी विश्वकोष में शास्त्रीय लेखों और रासायनिक सूत्रों (फार्मूलों) में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंकों का प्रयोग करने के निदेश वापिस ले ले ।

(ख) सभा ने निम्नलिखित कारण बतलाये हैं —

(१) अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंकों और चिह्नों का प्रयोग सभा की नीति के विरुद्ध है ।

(२) हिन्दी पाठकों के लिये विश्व-कोष की उपयोगिता बहुत कम हो जायेगी ।

(३) इस से हिन्दी की प्रगति में रुकावट पैदा होगी और सामान्य रूप से लोगों के मन में यह विचार उत्पन्न होगा कि हिन्दी अंग्रेजी की सहायता के बिना प्रगति नहीं कर सकती ।

(४) अच्छा यही है कि विश्व-कोष के अन्य खंड भी उसी रूप में प्रकाशित हों जिस रूप में उस का पहला खंड प्रकाशित हुआ है ।

(५) दूसरे खंड के प्रकाशन का काम काफी आगे बढ़ चुका है और उस का संशोधन करने में बहुत समय लगेगा ।

(ग) मामला विचाराधीन है ।

द्वारिकापुरी में द्वारिकाधीश और रुक्मिणि देवी के मन्दिर

१३३५. श्री म० ना० सिंह : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य** मंत्री १६ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २४३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गुजरात में द्वारिकापुरी के द्वारिकाधीश और रुक्मिणी देवी के मन्दिरों की अभी तक मरम्मत नहीं हुई है ;

(ख) द्वारिकाधीश के मंदिर को सुरक्षित स्मारक न घोषित करने और उस की मरम्मत बन्द कर देने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) रुक्मिणि देवी के मन्दिर की कला की रक्षा के हेतु जो कि एक सुरक्षित स्मारक है, उस की मरम्मत न करने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) द्वारिकापुरी में खुदाई न करने के क्या कारण है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) (१) द्वारिकाधीश मन्दिर सुरक्षित स्मारक नहीं है । उस को रक्षित घोषित करने के बाद उस की मरम्मत की जायगी ।

(२) रुक्मिणी मन्दिर की हालत संतोष-जनक है ।

(ख) गुजरात सरकार ने मन्दिर से लगी हुई आधुनिक इमारत को अभी तक खाली नहीं किया और इसलिये उसे रक्षित नहीं किया गया ।

(ग) मुरम्मत पुरातत्व के उसूलों के मुताबिक जरूरत पड़ने पर की जाती है ।

(ब) इस क्षेत्र के ऊपरी अन्वेषण से पता लगा है कि यह स्थल ज्यादा प्राचीन नहीं है ।

Coal Council

*1336. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) when was the last meeting of Coal Council held;

(b) the nature of subjects discussed and recommendations made; and

(c) what decision has been arrived at by Government on these recommendations?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) 26th November, 1960.

(b) The Council discussed a number of problems pertaining to coal. The main recommendations made by the Council were in respect of:—

(1) setting up of a committee to examine utilisation of middlings from washeries;

(2) Setting up of a committee to examine underground gasification of coal;

(3) allocation of the additional production during the Third Plan between private and public sectors, fieldwise and gradewise;

(4) planning for coal transport and adoption of modes of transport other than rail;

(5) setting up of coal dumps.

(c) The committees referred to in (1) and (2) of part (b) have since been set up. The report of the first committee has been submitted and is under examination. The other recommendations are under examination.

Manufacture of 10-Ton Trucks

*1337. **Shri Achar:**
Shri Osman Ali Khan:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Ministry has entered into an agreement with a Japanese Company for manufacturing heavy duty 10-ton trucks in India; and

(b) if so, the details and terms of the said agreement?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Oil Wells at Rudrasagar

*1338. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that negotiations are afoot with a foreign concern to hand over the oil wells at Rudrasagar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the negotiation?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Survey for Mineral Resources in Orissa

*1339. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Team recently conducted a survey

for mineral resources in Bolangir District (Orissa); and

(b) if so, the details of their findings there?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of regional mapping carried out by the Geological Survey of India during 1958-59, manganese ore occurrences were recorded at Durkasira, Chudapali, at the lower slopes of Kendumundidongas, at Zumkadungri south-east of Nil-jibahl and at Tikrapara. Graphite occurrences were also recorded from north-west of Landapathar, east of Belpara and from the area near Matupali. The economic potentialities of these deposits have still to be worked out. Lead ore occurrences near Baddipara and Jolorpodor were investigated in 1958-59 and found to be uneconomic. The work in other areas of Bolangir-Patna district is in progress.

Coal in North Kamrup

***1340. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the report regarding geological investigation relating to the Subankhata area in North Kamrup, carried on by a Lecturer in Geology in Assam Engineering College, revealing existence of good quality coal in the area; and

(b) if so, whether further geological survey of the area is being carried to estimate the quantum of reserves?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

द्वितीय श्रेणी और तृतीय श्रेणी के पदाधिकारियों की परीक्षायें

***१३४१. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट के पैंतालीसवें अध्याय के उन्नीसवें पैरे के बारे में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पदोन्नति पद्धति की ऐसी कोई योजना बनाई गई है जिस से प्रथम श्रेणी, जिस के लिये प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा होती है, को प्राप्त करने का एक अतिरिक्त अवसर देने के लिये द्वितीय और तृतीय श्रेणी के नौजवान पदाधिकारियों के लिये एक विशेष प्रतियोगिता परीक्षा ली जाये;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) उस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रथम परीक्षा कब होगी; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो उस योजना को कब तक अन्तिम रूप दिया जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाजपेयी) : (क) से (घ). प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। अभी इस बारे में कुछ कहना असम्भव है कि इस प्रश्न पर अन्तिम निश्चय कब तक लिया जाने की सम्भावना है ।

Orissa Budget

***1342. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a press conference addressed by the Governor of Orissa at Cuttack on 10th March, 1961 in which he has given some side-lights on the Orissa budget for 1961-62 which is yet to be presented to the House; and

(b) whether Government consider it as appropriate and approve of it?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). Government have seen a news item appearing in the 'Eastern Times'

of March 11, 1961. The State Government have informed that the Governor of Orissa did not address any press conference at Cuttack on the 10th March or give any side-lights on t hebudget. On his return to Bhubaneswar from Delhi, some journalists asked him if the Pay Committee's recommendations were going to be put in cold storage and whether the Plan would be cut down with a view to reducing the deficit. The Governor told them that their information was not correct, and added that it was not unlikely that the present deficit which was approximately 25 per cent. of the receipts may have to be reduced.

Price Agreement with Oil Companies

*1343. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ramanathan Chettiar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the *ad hoc* price agreement between the Union Government and the major oil companies has been extended until the 30th June, 1961; and

(b) if so, when Oil Prices Committee is likely to prescribe an alternative long-term formula for fixation of prices of petroleum products?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Oil Price Enquiry Committee set up by Government in August, 1960 was to have submitted their Report by 31-12-1960; but, due to the volume of the work involved, it is now expected that the Committee will not be able to submit their Report before 31-5-1961, regarding the principles and elements according to which prices of petroleum products should be determined.

छावनी अधिनियम

*१३४४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री १५ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १८५९ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छावनी अधिनियम में संशोधन करने के कार्य में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ; और

(ख) इस कार्य में इतनी देरी होने का क्या कारण है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया) (क) विधेयक के २९२ अनुभागों में से २६७ तक के संशोधनों का निरीक्षण सम्पूर्ण हो चुका है ।

(ख) इस मामले में कोई ऐसा विलम्ब नहीं हुआ जिसे दूर किया जा सकता हो । महत्वपूर्ण और उलझनों से भरे इन भारी संशोधनों के कारण नवीनतम नागरिक नियमों की समान धाराओं का ख्याल रखते हुए इन का सध्यान निरीक्षण आवश्यक है ।

Public Sector Refineries

*1345. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1003 on the 20th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the cost estimates in respect of the Nunmati and Barauni refineries have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the main features thereof with particular reference to the original ones;

(c) whether the increase in the cost of foreign exchange has also been included in the revised estimates; and

(d) if so, the extent of the increase and how it is proposed to be met?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Not yet.

(b), (c) and (d). Do not arise.

Foreign Assistance for Oil Exploration

*1346. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 322 on the 21st November, 1960 and state:

(a) how far negotiations with foreign interests regarding exploration and exploitation of oil in our country have progressed; and

(b) with what results?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The proposals received from the various oil companies are still under negotiation.

National Research Fellowship

*1347. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal**: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Research Fellowship has been instituted by the Government; and

(b) if so, what is the criterion on the basis of which it is awarded?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Research Fellowships Scheme has been in operation since 1955-56.

(b) The Fellowships are awarded for scientific research of post-doctoral standard or for post-graduate research in engineering. Applicants must possess Doctorate degree in science or Master's degree in engineering.

Profit on Sale of Iron and Steel

*1348. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the annual profit earned by Government on iron and steel;

(b) whether Government contemplate to enforce some limit on percentage of profit; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the direction?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The Government is not a dealer in iron and steel. As such the question of a profit does not arise. As the hon. Member is aware, producers of iron and steel sell at prices fixed by Government. They retain only the retention prices. The retention prices are fixed after enquiry and include only a fair margin of profit. The selling prices are higher than the retention prices. The difference between the two is credited to the Iron & Steel Equalisation Fund which is part of the Consolidated Fund of India.

700-Litre Bucket Wheel Excavator

*1349. **Shri Narasimhan**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trial working of the second 700-litre bucket wheel excavator has been started; and

(b) if so, its performance?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). Not yet, but the trial runs are expected to commence during this very month.

Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations

*1350. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1939 on the 20th March, 1961 and state;

(a) the reasons for the delay in the completion of investigations regrading foreign exchange regulation violation case against a Director of the State Bank of India; and

(b) when the same is likely to be concluded?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) On the basis of the seized records, necessary enquiries under Section 19(2) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, were initiated against the party in November, 1960. The solicitors of the party, however, sought an extension of time for replying to the queries made by the Enforcement Directorate. The request was granted and the reply to the queries was received on the 31st December, 1960. There were certain points in the party's reply which needed further clarification. The Enforcement Directorate has, therefore, addressed certain further queries to the party, the replies to which are awaited.

(b) It is difficult to give a precise indication. As soon as the replies to the queries are received from the party and all points for investigation are clarified, the investigation will be completed. Every effort is being made to finalise it as early as possible.

Purchase of Furnace Oil from Russia

*1351. **Shri Achar:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to purchase furnace oil from Soviet Russia; and

(b) if so, the details of the deal regarding the quantity, value and other terms of the purchase?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The present consumption of Furnace Oil is in excess of local production, and the deficit will increase further if Furnace Oil is used to partially replace coal in some areas far from the coalifields. Additional imports of Furnace Oil are, therefore, being considered if favourable prices and terms like rupee payment are available; U.S.S.R. is one of the sources from which imports may be made.

Jantar Mantar, New Delhi

*1352. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jantar Mantar in New Delhi is crumbling and is not being maintained properly for the last two years; and

(b) if so the reason therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Refinery in Cambay Region

1354. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 270 on the 21st November, 1960 and state the progress made in setting up a refinery in the Cambay region?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): The required information is given in the statement as under:

STATEMENT

The progress so far made in setting up a refinery in the cambay region is as follows:

(a) An official Committee has already visited the probable areas of location for this refinery and has given its recommendations.

(b) A Technical Committee has been constituted by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission to study the recommendations made by the Official Committee and collect requisite technical and other economic data in order to determine the actual site for the proposed refinery.

(c) Foreign exchange expenditure on account of this refinery will be met out of the credit made available by the Soviet Government.

(d) Arrangements have been made to draw representative samples of the crude oil to be processed by the refinery for pilot plant test in order to determine the design data for the refinery as well as the product yields.

N.C.C. (Girls Division)

*1355. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to stop the National Cadet Corps (Girls Division)) and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindustan Steel Ltd.

*1356. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel suffered a loss of Rupees 1·18 crores in 1959-60; and

(b) if so, what were the main causes of the heavy loss?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The causes for the loss are given at para 4·5 of page 14 of the Annual Report of Hindustan Steel Limited for the year 1959-60. A copy of the Report has already been placed on the Table of the House.

Film Clubs in Universities

2768. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1866 on the 1st September, 1960 and state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in regard to the scheme of setting up film clubs in the universities; and

(b) the expenditure incurred so far on the scheme?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) In addition to the 16 Universities where the scheme is already in operation, the University Grants Commission have decided to extend it to all remaining Universities. The decision has been communicated to the Universities concerned. On receipt of their agreement to operate the scheme, the question of payment of grant will be taken up by the Commission.

(b) Rs. 60,000 as already mentioned in the answer to Unstarred Question No. 1866 on 1-9-1960.

Copper Mines.

2769. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of copper mines in India;

(b) whether any survey of copper areas in India was conducted during 1959 and 1960; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There are three working mines at present.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The details of the survey work carried out by the Geological Survey of India during 1959 and 1960 are as follows. Detailed prospecting was also undertaken by the Indian Bureau of Mines in certain areas, as indicated below:—

Andhra Pradesh: Detailed mapping and preliminary exploration by drilling of Gani-Kalava area in Kurnool district were completed. The over-all results are not very encouraging and the work has been discontinued.

In the Agnigundala area in Guntur district, mapping and prospecting have brought to light one 3·2 kms. long zone of copper mineralisation and another 1·2 kms. long zone of lead mineralisation.

In the Garimenapenta area in Nellore area detailed mapping is being continued.

Assam: Detailed mapping and collection of geochemical samples have been taken up for copper and Nickel in Subansiri area of N.E.F.A.

Bihar: Large scale mapping and test drilling to study the nature of mineralisation and structure of the lodes have been taken up in Mahuldih and Roam areas in the western and central parts of the Singhbhum copper belt. In the Mahuldih area a fairly wide zone of disseminated copper ore has been met within 240 metres, sections of which assayed upto 1:7 per cent. copper.

Jammu & Kashmir: Large scale mapping, geochemical sampling and prospecting have been taken up in certain promising areas. The Kangan-Sonmarg area was examined for copper and the Ramsu-Doda area for copper and nickel. Good indications for copper mineralisation were found during trenching operations in the Kangan-Sonamarg areas. Investigation of Darabi area is being continued.

Madhya Pradesh: Detailed mapping and geochemical sampling were carried out in Mundatikra area where a gossan (surface indication of sulphide minerals) zone was discovered. No lode of copper has been encountered so far. Drilling is being continued.

Madras: An old copper mine area was discovered in Mamandur area in South Arcot district. Detailed mapping and trenching operations revealed a poly metal deposit of zinc, lead and copper with an average combined metal content of 5 per cent at the surface. The mineralised zone extends over a strike length of 500 metres. Drilling has been started in 1961 and is being continued.

Mysore: Detailed mapping and geochemical sampling of the copper bearing area near Kalyadi in Hassan district were completed. The strike extension is about 500 metres. The geophysical work is in progress.

Rajasthan: Large scale mapping accompanied by detailed geochemical and geophysical investigations were carried out in selected areas of Khetri copper belt in Jhunjhunu district, for studying the mineralised zone and structural controls of ore disposition. Test drilling in the areas indicated by geophysical anomalies is being carried out in Khetri area where the main mineralised zone has been proved for about 1400 metres under the soil.

In one hole, a 4 metres thick zone with an average copper content of 1·6 per cent was intersected within an inclined depth of 97 metres. The results of analyses for the other holes are awaited.

In the Dhanota area, further south, in Jhunjhunu district, mineralised zones with groups of old workings were located during the course of detailed mapping.

In Pratapgarh-Thanagazi area in Alwar and Jaipur districts, geological mapping followed by large scale mapping over selected areas with old workings have been carried out. Test drilling is in progress in Nagal area

in colloboration with the Indian Bureau of Mines.

Detailed prospecting including exploratory mining is being carried out by the Indian Bureau of Mines in Khetri and Daribo with a view to assessing the economic potentialities of these deposits and large reserves have been proved.

Uttar Pradesh: Detailed mapping of the copper lead mineralised areas in Almora district was carried out. Some of the known occurrences were examined. The copper occurrences in the district appear to be very poor.

Detailed investigation has been taken up for copper and lead in the Dhanpur-Pokhri area in Chamoli district.

Coal Production in Public Sector

2771. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the production of coal in public sector from the 1st November, 1960 to 31st January, 1961; and

(b) how does it compare with the corresponding period of the year 1959-60.

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A comparative statement showing production of coal in the public sector during the periods in question, is appended. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 70].

Import of Steel

2772. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel imported from November, 1960 to January 1961; and

(b) the indigenous requirements of steel during the above period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) About 84,000 metric tons in November and about 99,530 metric tons in December, 1960. Figures for January, 1961 have not yet been compiled.

(b) The total requirements of steel are met from indigenous production and imports. Steel demands and allotments are made for six-monthly periods. It is, therefore, not possible to state the requirements of steel during November 1960—January, 1961 period only. Except for sheets and wires, all indents placed on the Iron & Steel Controller are planned in full. The overall requirements of steel, i.e. allocations in respect of sheets and wires and indents in respect of all other categories of steel during the second half of 1960-61 (October 1960—March 1961) is estimated at about 2,700,000 metric tons. Indigenous production of finished steel during November 1960—January 1961 was, however, as follows:

	Metric tons approximately
November 1960 .	209,000
December 1960 .	222,350
January 1961 (provisional)	244,500

Allotment of Steel to Madhya Pradesh

2773. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quota of steel allotted to Madhya Pradesh during the year 1960-61 so far; and

(b) how much has been actually supplied during the above period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The system of quota certificates for steel materials except sheets and

wires had been abolished during 1960-61. All indents were planned in full except for these two categories. The total allotment to Madhya Pradesh during 1960-61 was 141,480 metric tons. This represents the quantity allotted under quota certificates for sheets and wires and the total indents placed on the Steel Controller for other categories.

(b) About 37,000 tons* (April to December 1960).

*Includes despatches against central quotas but excludes despatches made by controlled stockholders from other States to Madhya Pradesh. The figures include despatches against outstanding and current indents.

Ground Water Resources in Madhya Pradesh

2774. **Shri Pangarkar**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed survey of ground water resources in Madhya Pradesh has been conducted; and

(b) whether a statement showing the broad features of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Systematic survey of groundwater resources has been carried out in selected areas of Madhya Pradesh by the Geological Survey of India. Details of the investigation are as follows:

The exploration work was carried out in selected areas of Narmada Valley comprising parts of the districts of Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur, Jabbalpur and Raisina (Bhopal). In an area of 5000 square miles (12950 sq. km.) 30 exploratory boreholes were drilled and 16 of these were fit for conversion as production wells for irrigation. The rest were abandoned as the yield from them was poor. The details are as follows:

District	No. of exploratory boreholes	No. of test wells (converted into production wells)
Hoshangabad.	20	12
Narsinghpur .	3	2
Jabbalpur	3	1
Raisina	4	1
	30	16

On the basis of the results of exploration, the following areas have been delineated for large-scale groundwater development:

South of the River Narmada Hoshangabad district:

(i) *Paghdhal area.*—This has been chosen on the basis of one 220 ft. (67.05 metres) deep test well. The thickness of the aquifer is about 86 ft. (26.2 metres). The area is within a radius of 2½ miles (4 km.) around the Paghdhal well. The western part near the Gunjal river is not suitable for large-scale ground water development.

(ii) *Powerkhera-Babal area.*—This area is approximately 235 square miles (586:28 sq. km.) and lies between Narmada river and the Central Railway line, Powerkhera and Samalkhera boreholes are located on the western boundary. On the east, it merges with the eastern Piparia area between Semri and Baboi.

(iii) *Jiparia-Sainkheda-Gadarwara area.*—This elongated area between Narmada river and Central Railway line extends from Mohua Khera and Sobhapur eastwards upto Kauria. Several aquifers were located down toa depth of 400 ft. (121.96 metres) and a deeper one below a depth of 800 ft. (243.84 metres).

North of river Narmada:

(iv) *Khapuria Kalan-Bareli-Tonga area.* **Raisina district.**—This area extends from the Narmada river in the

south to about two miles north of Khapuria Kalan. The northern and western boundaries are marked by the Vindhyan hills. The eastern boundary passes midway between Tonga and Udaipura.

(v) *Sahpura-Bheraghat area, Jabbalpur district.*—This is a rectangular area about 13 miles (20·92 km.) long and 3½ miles (5 km.) wide. This extends from Sahpura in the west to a north-south line midway between Bheraghat and Jablalpur railway stations. The major aquifer zone is located within 200 ft. (60.95 metres) and 300 ft. (91·44 metres) below ground level.

The chemical quality of the groundwater in the explored areas has been found to be suitable for irrigation purposes.

Loans from Foreign Countries

2775. Shri V. P. Nayar: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total of the loans (remaining utilized and unpaid) taken for purchase of foodgrains and other items of food, country-wise, as on the 1st January, 1961;

(b) the interest paid as on the above date on such loans; and

(c) the quantity of foodgrains, itemwise, obtained in India as on the above date?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 71].

तस्कर व्यापार निरोधक दल के कर्मचारी

२७७६. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में तस्कर-व्यापार निरोधक दल में कितने कर्मचारी लगे हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन कर्मचारियो को कोई विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कहां ; और

(घ) यह प्रशिक्षण कितने समय का होता है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) दिल्ली में तस्कर-व्यापार निरोधक दल में तीन पुलिस निरीक्षक, ३३ सहायक उपनिरीक्षक तथा १४५ सिपाही लगे हुए हैं ;

(ख) इन कर्मचारियों को दिल्ली में तथा दिल्ली से बाहर आवश्यक पदार्थों के यातायात से सम्बन्धित विभिन्न कानूनों का शिक्षण दिया जाता है ;

(ग) दिल्ली में ।

(घ) कोई निश्चित अवधि नहीं है ।

दिल्ली में गुम हुए व्यक्तियों सम्बन्धी दल

२७७७. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में "गुम हुए व्यक्तियो सम्बन्धी दल" ("मिसिंग पर्सन्स स्क्वैड") में कितने कर्मचारी और पदाधिकारी तथा अन्य व्यक्ति नियुक्त हैं ;

(ख) १९५९-६० की तुलना में १९६०-६१ में कितने व्यक्ति गुम हुए ; और

(ग) १९६०-६१ में उक्त दल पर किये गये खर्च का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क)

सब इंस्पैक्टर	१
हैड कांस्टेबिल	५
कांस्टेबिल	१५

(ख)

	गुम हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	गुम हुए व्यक्ति जिन-का पता लगा लिया गया
१९५९	४,१४३	३,९६४
१९६०	४,०६०	३,८०२
१९६१ (३१-३-६१ तक)	१,३२१	१,१७१

(ग) गुम हुए व्यक्तियों संबंधी दल ("मिसिंग पर्सन्स स्क्वैड") का संगठन दिल्ली पुलिस की वर्तमान शक्ति में से ही किया गया है और कोई भी अतिरिक्त पद नहीं बनाये गये । गुम हुए व्यक्तियों संबंधी दल में कार्य करने वाले व्यक्तियों के वेतन पर १९६०-६१ में ३५,१९० रुपये व्यय हुए ।

दिल्ली में फौजदारी के मामले

२७७८. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में इस समय कितने मजिस्ट्रेट फौजदारी के मुकदमें निबटाने के लिये नियुक्त किये गये हैं ;

(ख) इन के पास गत पांच वर्षों में प्रतिवर्ष कितने फौजदारी के मामले आये ; और

(ग) उन्होंने कितने मामलों को निबटाया ।

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) ५३ (जिला मजिस्ट्रेट तथा अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेटो सहित)

(ख) नीचे दिये गये ८८७,८९४ मामले:

वर्ष	मामलों की संख्या
१९५६ . .	१,१६,६४५
१९५७ .	९९,५१४
१९५८	१,५६,६८९
१९५९	२,६३,०३८
१९६० . .	२,५२,००८

(ग) ८८१,६८६

दिल्ली के लिये अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट

२७७९. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों की संख्या बढ़ा दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन मजिस्ट्रेटों को बढ़ाने का क्या औचित्य है ; और

(ग) इन अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेटों को क्या-क्या काम सौंपे गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) से (ग). भूमि अर्जन कार्य की देखभाल के लिये एक अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट का पद और निर्माण किया गया है ।

दिल्ली में पुलिस

२७८०. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या **गृह-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५९-६० तथा १९६०-६१ में दिल्ली के पुलिस थानों में कितने व्यक्तियों ने शिकायत लिखवाई ;

(ख) इन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस विभाग के पास इस प्रकार की भी शिकायतें आई हैं कि कुछ थानों में शिकायतें नहीं लिखी जातीं;

(घ) यदि हां, तो वर्ष १९५९-६० तथा १९६०-६१ में ऐसी शिकायतें कितनी थीं; और

(ङ) शिकायत न लिखने पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई जिससे नागरिकों को भविष्य में यह कठिनाई न हो ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री दातार) :

(क)	१९५९	१२७२६
	१९६०	१२९४१
	१९६१ (३१-३-६१-तक)	२९९०

(ख) अभियोग चलाने की दृष्टि से पुलिस, हस्तक्षेप्य अपराधों का पता देने वाली, सभी शिकायतों की जांच करती है ।

(ग) तथा (घ). १९५९ में इस प्रकार की दस, १९६० में २० और १९६१ में (३१-३-६१ तक) २ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं । इनमें केवल छः सही निकलीं ।

(ङ) दोषी पुलिस अधिकारियों को दंड देने के लिए विभागीय कार्यवाही की गई।

आगामी सामान्य निर्वाचन की व्यवस्था

२७८१. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६२ के सामान्य निर्वाचनों के लिए अंतिम निर्वाचक नामावलियां कब तक प्रकाशित कर दी जायेंगी ;

(ख) मतदान केन्द्रों की सूचियां कब तक तैयार हो जायेंगी ;

(ग) मतदान केन्द्रों में परिवर्तन करने के लिए क्या कोई तिथि निर्धारित की गई है; और

(घ) मतदान केन्द्रों में परिवर्तन करने की क्या प्रक्रिया है ?

विधि उप-मंत्री (श्री हुजरतबीस) : (क) आगामी साधारण निर्वाचन, १९६१ में संशोधित निर्वाचक नामावलियों के आधार पर किए जायगे । इस प्रकार संशोधित निर्वाचक नामावलियों के अंतिम प्रकाशन की तारीखें अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग होंगी । ख्याल है कि ये तारीखें अगस्त से अक्तूबर, १९६१ के महीने में होंगी ।

(ख) मतदान केन्द्रों की सूचियां संशोधित की जा रही है और आशा की जाती है कि यह काम अगले छः महीनों में पूरा हो जायेगा ।

(ग) और (घ). मतदान केन्द्रों की सूचियों में परिवर्तनों के लिए कोई तारीख निश्चित नहीं की गई है । मतदान केन्द्रों में परिवर्तन के लिए सुझाव निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों के निर्वाचन पदाधिकारियों द्वारा दिये जाते हैं । निर्वाचन आयोग इन सुझावों की जांच करता है और अगर कोई परिवर्तन आवश्यक समझें तो वैसे परिवर्तन करके अपनी मंजूरी की सूचना देता है। अगर कोई निर्वाचन पदाधिकारी और कोई परिवर्तन जरूरी समझता है, तो वह नया सुझाव रखता है । उस पर आयोग उसके गुण दोषों के आधार पर विचार करता है ।

दिल्ली में लोक सभा के मतदाता

२७८२. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **विधि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में लोक सभा के लिए मतदाताओं की कुल संख्या ३१ मार्च, १९६१ तक क्या थी ;

(ख) क्या यह मतदाता-सूची १९६२ के निर्वाचनों के लिए अंतिम रूप से स्वीकार कर ली गई है : और

(ग) दिल्ली के प्रत्येक निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र की मतदाता संख्या कितनी है ?

विधि उप-मंत्री (श्री हजरनवीस) : (क) इस समय चालू नामावलि के अनुसार दिल्ली में मतदाताओं की कुल संख्या ११,६५,१५६ है।

(ख) चारों निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों की मतदाता सूचियों को बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक संशोधित किया जा रहा है। लेकिन इसमें वे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र शामिल नहीं हैं जो बाहरी दिल्ली निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत है। इस प्रकार संशोधित मतदाता-सूचियां १९६२ के साधारण निर्वाचन के लिए काम में लाई जायेंगी।

(ग) चालू मतदाता सूचियों के अनुसार अलग-अलग निर्वाचन-क्षेत्रों के मतदाताओं की संख्या इस प्रकार है : —

नई दिल्ली	२,३८,६७८
चांदनी चौक	१,९३,२३०
दिल्ली सदर	१,९५,२५७
बाहरी दिल्ली	५,३७,९९१

दिल्ली प्रशासन

२७८३. श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के किन-किन विभागों का पुनर्गठन किया गया है ; और

(ख) उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के निम्नलिखित तीन विभागों का पुनर्गठन कर लिया गया है ;

१. दिल्ली प्रशासन सचिवालय

२. कराधान विभाग

३. उपायुक्त का कार्यालय

(ख) इस पुनर्गठन की प्रमुख विशेषतायें इस प्रकार हैं :—

दिल्ली प्रशासन सचिवालय

(१) आकार में कमी जिस के फलस्वरूप ८ अधिकारियों के और ४२ प्रशासी कर्मचारियों के पद कम कर दिये गये ;

(२) जहां तक हो सके, विभागाध्यक्षों के सीधे (बिना किसी सचिव की अन्तर्स्थापना के) मुख्यायुक्त के अधीन काम करने की व्यवस्था ।

(३) सुनिश्चित रूप से अधिक अच्छा समन्वय स्थापित करने के लिये शाखाओं का पुनर्वर्गीकरण ।

कराधान विभाग

(१) मनोरंजन-कर अधिकारी तथा जिला उत्पादन शुल्क अधिकारी के कार्यालयों को सीधे बिक्रीकर, उत्पादन शुल्क तथा मनोरंजन कर के आयुक्त के प्रशासी नियंत्रण के अन्तर्गत कर दिया गया और समाहर्ता/जिला दंडाधिकारी के नियंत्रण को कुछ विशिष्ट मामलों तक सीमित कर दिया गया ।

(२) बिक्री कर, उत्पादन शुल्क, स्टाम्प तथा मनोरंजन कर के निरीक्षकालय तथा प्रशासी कर्मचारियों को एकीकृत कर एक ही संस्थान बनाया गया ताकि एक से दूसरी शाखा में उन का स्थानांन्तरण किया जा सके ।

(३) कराधान विभाग के एकीकरण तथा पुनर्गठन के फलस्वरूप वार्षिक व्यय में ४०,००० रुपये की कमी हुई है ।

उपायुक्त का कार्यालय

(१) पर्यवेक्षण तथा नियंत्रण में दक्षता लाने के लिये उपायुक्त के कार्यालय को ४ स्वयंपूर्ण एककों में विभाजित कर दिया गया है। इन एककों के नाम है—सामान्य प्रशासन एकक, राजस्व एकक, लेखा एकक तथा विविध कार्य एकक ।

(२) प्रत्येक एकक के अधीन आपस में सम्बन्धित कार्यों को करने वाली शाखाओं को एक साथ वर्गीकृत किया गया है ताकि

पर्यवेक्षण में प्रभाव लाया जा सके और कार्य को शीघ्र निपटाने का सुनिश्चित प्रबंध किया जा सके ।

(३) पत्राचार के मार्गों की बड़ी संख्या को हटा कर ऐसा प्रबन्ध किया गया है कि कम से कम अधिकारियों के हाथ से पत्र गुजरें ।

(४) स्थानीय समाहर्त-क्षेत्र (कलक्टरेट) की बदली हुई आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिये कार्य का वैज्ञानिक ढंग से निर्धारण करके उसे १८ शाखाओं में बांटा गया है । प्रत्येक शाखा पर एक शाखा अधिकारी नियुक्त किया गया है । शिकायतें तथा पूछताछ शाखा की तरह कुछ नई शाखायें स्थापित की गई हैं और कुछ पुरानी शाखाओं को विघटित कर दिया गया है । सतर्कता कार्य चालू किया गया है और उसे दिल्ली प्रशासन के सतर्कता विभाग का एक अभिन्न अंग बनाया गया है । उपायुक्त के कार्यालय में संगठन तथा रीति कार्य भी शुरू किया जा रहा है । शिकायतें तथा पूछताछ शाखा की एक मुख्य विशेषता यह है कि यह शाखा न्याय चाहने वाले तथा जिला अदालतों में विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यों के लिये आने वाले अन्य व्यक्तियों के मार्गदर्शक का कार्य करेगी ।

(५) प्राप्ति, पंजीकरण तथा प्रेषण की एक नई पद्धति शुरू की गई है और अनावश्यक अभिलेखों को समय पर नष्ट करने का प्रबंध किया गया है ।

(६) सिविल, राजस्व तथा फौजदारी अभिलेखागारों को पृथक पृथक कर दिया गया है । प्रतिलिपि अभिकरण नियमों को पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय के परामर्श से संशोधित किया जा रहा है और अंतिम संशोधित रूप तैयार होते ही अदालतों के फैसलों की प्रतिलिपियां देने की एक नई पद्धति लागू कर दी जायेगी । वर्तमान हल्कों में खातों और खतौनियों की संख्या के अनुसार राजस्व क्षेत्र कर्मचारियों की संख्या पुनर्निर्धारित की गई है ।

(७) दिल्ली में अभी हाल ही बढ़े हुए भूमि अवाप्ति कार्य को शीघ्र निपटाने का निश्चित प्रबन्ध करने की दृष्टि से भूमि अवाप्ति अभिकरण की शक्ति बढ़ाई गई ।

(८) जन शक्ति तथा श्रम की क्षति रोकने के लिये प्रत्यादान संगठन में कार्य विधि सम्बन्धी परिवर्तन किये गये ।

(९) पुनर्गठन के फलस्वरूप लगभग ५०,००० रुपये की वार्षिक बचत हुई ।

Ex-Servicemen for Industries

2784. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2158 on the 6th September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the study group appointed to make recommendations for the utilisation of the talent and experience of ex-Servicemen in the various industries has completed its work;

(b) if so, what are its conclusions;

(c) the number of ex-Servicemen who can be utilised for this purpose; and

(d) how are those recommendations going to be implemented?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) No, Sir. Certain recommendations made by a sub-committee of the Study Group are under consideration.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Junior Technical Schools in Punjab

2785. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the number of junior technical schools proposed to be opened during 1961-62 in Punjab with the names of the places where they will be opened?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun

Kabir): According to the information received from the State Government, no Junior Technical School is proposed to be opened in the State in 1961-62.

Manufacture of Motor-Cycles in Ordnance Factories

2786. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the manufacture of motor-cycles in Ordnance factories in collaboration with Japan; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) the proposal for manufacture of motor cycles in ordnance factories in collaboration with Japan has been dropped for the time being.

(b) Does not arise.

Agricultural Colonies for S.C. & S.T. in Orissa

2787. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names and places of Agricultural Colonies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes started in Orissa State, district-wise, during the Second Plan period so far under the Orissa State and Centrally sponsored Schemes separately;

(b) the amount of grants sanctioned by the State and Centre separately for that period so far; and

(c) the number of families of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes settled in those Colonies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

राष्ट्रमंडल छात्रवृत्तियां

२७८८. डा० गोविन्द दास : क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रमण्डलीय-छात्रवृत्तियों के बारे में मंत्रालय के क्या नियम हैं और उनके लिये चुनाव किस आधार पर किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस के लिये एम० ए० प्रथम श्रेणी अनिवार्य योग्यता निर्धारित की गई थी, फिर भी एक उम्मीदवार जिस की एम० ए० द्वितीय श्रेणी थी चुना गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर) : (क) जो देश छात्रवृत्ति देता है वह शैक्षिक योग्यता के आधार पर एक्सपर्ट कमेटी की सलाह से बनाये गये पैनल में से आखरी चुनाव करता है।

(ख) और (ग). हालांकि एम० ए० फर्स्ट क्लास रखा गया था फिर भी पैनल में सेकंड क्लास के एक उम्मीदवार को शामिल किया गया था क्योंकि उस ने अंग्रेजी साहित्य का बी० ए० आनर्स फर्स्ट क्लास में पास किया था और अव्वल आया था। वह यूनिवर्सिटी की एम० ए० परीक्षा में दूसरे नंबर आया था। एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने उसे एक असाधारण उम्मीदवार ठहराया था।

Delhi Municipal Corporation

2789. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Delhi Municipal Corporation under the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) the different heads under which this amount was given; and

(c) whether all the targets have been achieved?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Publication of "Wonder World of Science"

2790. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1233 on the 2nd December, 1960 and state the further progress in the publication of the nine volumes of 'Wonder World of Science' in Hindi and other Indian languages?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The Government have decided to grant financial assistance for bringing out translations of Volume I in Telugu, Gujarati, Malayalam, Urdu and Oriya and of Volumes II and III in Hindi, Marathi, Bengali and Tamil.

Collection of Central Taxes in Punjab

2791. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any fall in the collection of Central taxes in Punjab during 1960-61; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Khetri-Daribo Copper Mines

2792. **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards the exploitation of Khetri-Daribo copper mines;

(b) whether it is according to the schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Preliminary studies on ancillary services like those of water supply, power and township areas have been made. Enquiries for consultancy services in regard to Khetri project were addressed and the quotations are under examination in the National Mineral Development Corporation to whom the projects have been entrusted.

Detailed time schedules will be prepared in consultation with the consultants but it is proposed to bring the projects into operation at the targetted rates by 1964 if not earlier.

Harijan Welfare

2793. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri B. K. Gaikwad:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Kumbhar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 440 on the 21st November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the Report of the sub-committee appointed by the Central Advisory Board for Harijan Welfare for preparing a scheme to put an end to the practice of carrying night soil in baskets or buckets as head loads;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement them?

The Deputy Minister of Homes Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A summary for recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-2807/61].

(c) Most of the recommendations have to be implemented by the local bodies. The Government of India

have been giving since 1957-58, 50 per cent grant-in-aid for introduction of wheel barrows to end the practice of removing night soil as head loads. Government of India are considering whether this grant-in-aid should be liberalised and what other assistance may be given or other measures adopted for improvement in the working conditions of scavengers.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में कर्मचारियों का प्रशिक्षण

२७९४. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश में द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्तर्गत कृषि, उद्योग, इंजीनियरिंग तथा स्वास्थ्य विभागों के कितने कमचारी उच्च सेवा के लिये प्रशिक्षित किये गये;

(ख) कितने रेंजर कोर्स में प्रशिक्षित किये गये;

(ग) विदेश से कितने प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर्मचारी, जो प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के लिये भारत से विदेश भेजे गये थे, लौटे; और

(घ) जिन कर्मचारियों ने भारत तथा विदेशों में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया उनमें कितने हिमाचली हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री बातार) : (क) से (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रखदी जायेगी ।

Compensation to Life Insurance Companies

2795. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all companies, carrying on the business of life insurance which were nationalised, have been paid compensation; and

(b) if not, what companies have not been paid as yet and the reason for the delay?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Out of 246 insurers entitled to compensation for acquisition of their controlled business, acquisition compensation has been accepted by 200 insurers. The position regarding the rest of the insurers is explained below:—

(i) The following insurers have not yet complied with the necessary formalities for receiving compensation money though offer has been made to them:

(1) All India National Provident Insurance Company Ltd.

(2) Bengal Union Provident Insurance Company Ltd.

(3) Eastern Life Assurance Company Ltd.

(4) Empire of India Life Assurance Company Ltd.

(5) Fortune Provident Insurance Company Ltd.

(6) Great Social Life and General Assurance Ltd.

(7) Gujarat Popular Provident Insurance Society Ltd.

(8) Hindusthan Standard Provident Insurance Ltd.

(9) India Provident Company Ltd.

(10) Indian Industrial and Provident Assurance Company Ltd.

(11) Kerala Gilt-Edged Security Provident Assurance Co. Ltd.

(12) National Economic Provident Insurance Ltd.

(13) Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.

(14) Policyholders' Assurance Ltd.

(15) Provident Union Insurance Co. Ltd.

(16) Servants of India Insurance Co. Ltd.

(17) Social Service Provident Insurance Company Ltd.

(18) Swadeshi Provident Insurance Co. Ltd.

(19) Uplift of India Provident Society Ltd

(20) Vikram General Assurance Ltd.

(21) Zenith Assurance Co. Ltd.

(ii) In the case of the following insurers working out of compensation has been delayed for one or more of the following reasons:—

(a) Defective accounts.

(b) Some serious irregularities in accounts that necessitated investigation.

(c) Legal disputes and legal difficulties involved in certain claims made by the insurers:

(1) Adarsha Bima Company Ltd.

(2) Eastern Federal Union Insurance Company Ltd.

(3) Free India General Insurance Company Ltd.

(4) New Bengal Provident Insurance Company Ltd.

(5) New Insurance Ltd.

(6) Palladium Assurance Co. Ltd.

(7) Presidency Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

(8) Reliance Assurance Society Ltd.

(9) Swadeshi Bima Co. Ltd.

(10) Co-operative Assurance Company Ltd.

(11) Commonwealth Assurance Company Ltd.

(12) Deepak General Insurance Co. Ltd.

(13) Ideal Life Assurance Co. Ltd. (formerly known as Indian Life Assurance Company Ltd.)

(14) Sunlight of India Insurance Company Ltd.

(15) Bharat Insurance Company Ltd.

(16) Raksha Provident Insurance Society.

(iii) In the following cases, necessary recommendations have been received from the Life Insurance Corporation and the matter is under correspondence with the Corporation.

(1) Aryya Insurance Company Ltd.

(2) Bhaskar Insurance Company Ltd.

(3) British India General Insurance Company Ltd.

(4) Crown Life Insurance Company.

(5) Happy India Insurance Company Ltd.

(6) Long Life Insurance Company Ltd.

(7) Swaraj Life Insurance Company Ltd.

(8) Union Life and General Insurance Company Ltd.

(9) Vishal Bharat Bima Company Ltd.

Grants for Educational Tours in Punjab

2796. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of institutions in Punjab, which were given financial aid for conducting students tour, with the amounts given to each during 1959-60; and

(b) the details of the tours conducted and places visited with the aid given?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 72].

Study of Social and Economic Life in Punjab

2797. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state which are the villages in Punjab State selected for special study of social and economic life during 1961 census?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): A list of 44 villages selected for Socio-Economic Survey in the State of Punjab is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 73].

Mechanical Areas Integrator

2798. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new instrument called Mechanical Areas Integrator for measuring area of mine-roadway has been designed at the Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad; and

(b) if so, the usefulness of the machine and to what extent Government would be benefited?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The instrument can measure irregular areas of mine roadways and is thus useful in the mining industry. It can also be used for other purposes where measurement of areas of irregular shapes is needed.

Lalit Kala Akademi

2799. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given by the Government of India to Lalit Kala Akademi since its inception;

(b) whether Government exercise any check on the utilisation of the afore-mentioned amount; and

(c) if so, the manner in which the amount was spent?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Rs. 20,69,999 upto end of 1960-61, for its normal activities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On the activities detailed in the Annual Reports, copies of which are available upto 1959-60 in the Library of the Parliament. Activities for 1960-61 are also of a similar nature.

Delhi Rent Control Act

2800. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1180 on the 2nd December, 1960 and state:

(a) out of 278 cases filed under the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1959 for tenants' 'eviction', how many have been decided (i) in favour of landlords (ii) in favour of tenants; and

(b) out of 339 cases filed by the tenants for fixation of standard rent, in how many cases standard rents have been fixed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(*a*)	In favour of landlords	73
	In favour of tenants	99
	Pending for disposal .	106
(*b*)	Cases in which standard rent fixed	164
	Pending for disposal . .	175

Renaming of "Naya Paisa"

2801. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to rename 'Naya Paisa' as simply 'Paisa'—specially in view of the fact that old paisa has gone out of circulation; and

(b) if not, what is the decision of Government in this matter?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Single pice coins of the anna-pie series are still in circulation. The question of renaming the "Naya Paisa" of the decimal series as "Paisa" can be considered only after all coins in the anna-pie series have been withdrawn from circulation.

अंधे तथा गूंगे विद्यार्थियों को सहायता

२८८२. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अंधे और गूंगे विद्यार्थियों को सहायता देने के लिये कौन सी योजनायें सरकार अब तक चला रही है या चलाने वाली है; और

(ख) वर्ष १९५९–६० तथा १९६०–६१ में इन विद्यार्थियों को कितनी गौर किस किस योजना के अन्तर्गत सहायता दी गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख) मांगी गई सूचना का एक विवरण पटल पर रखा जाता है। [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७४।]

Film on National Physical Efficiency Drive

2803. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 939 on the 15th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made in the preparation of the Film on the National Physical Efficiency Drive; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred on its preparation?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The script submitted by the producers was found on scrutiny to have exceeded the prescribed length. The producers have been asked to submit a revised script.

(b) Does not arise, as the film has not yet been prepared.

Central Scientific Instruments Organisation

2804. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state the nature and details of progress made so far for the establishment of a Central Scientific Instruments Organisation as recommended by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): Director and nucleus staff for the Organization have been appointed.

Activities of the Central Scientific Instruments Organization will be organized along four main lines:—

1. *Survey, Information and Statistics*:Steps have been taken to recruit some staff for the work.

2. *Technical Training*: An agreement has been signed between the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Swiss Foundation for Technical Assistance under which a training centre for the training of precision mechanics in the field of instrumentation will be set up. The Foundation will supply machines and training equipment to the extent of 1.5 million Swiss francs and will, in addition, provide up to 8 experts for a period up to 8 years.

3. *Design and Development (including standardisation, testing and quality control)*: A scheme of technical assistance has been approved by the United Nations Special Fund, under which the Fund has allocated a total amount of $9,35,500 to provide equipment, fellowships and experts to the Central Scientific Instruments Organization for rendering technical assistance to the instrument industry.

4. *Service and Repair of Instruments*: Some staff is being recruited and will be in position shortly.

National Physical Laboratory

2805. { **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:** / **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Physical Laboratory auditorium is used for screening films, occasionally;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any educational/ technical programme for the benefit of staff was arranged;

(d) if so, the total number of programmes arranged during last three years; and

(e) the number of programmes out of these arranged on behalf of NPL Club, Delhi Study Circle and Lions Club?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To enable educational and cultural organisations to arrange programmes for cultural and charitable purposes.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Though no record was kept, quite a number of educational and scientific functions were held.

(e) *Number of Programmes during*

	1959	1960	1961
NPL Club	7	8	1
Delhi Study Circle		3	1
Lions Club		2	1

Forest Survey Maps

2806. **Shri Sanganna:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Forest Survey maps are not available with the Survey of India Offices; and

(b) if so, the steps if any, being taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) and (b). This is a State subject and State Governments are responsible for preparation and sale of forest survey maps. However, some forest survey maps are available with the Survey of India.

Geological Survey of Madras State

2807. { **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:** / **Shri Palaniyandi:**

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madras State Government have referred to the Centre the necessity to carry out a thorough geological survey of the State with the object of discovering lignite, coal, mineral and oil deposits; and

(b) if so, the action taken?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No such request has been received from the Government of Madras relating specifically to these minerals. However, a request for oil exploration work to be undertaken in the Cauvery basin has been received and the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have been carrying out geophysical surveys in the Cauvery basin and the Coromandel Coast. It is premature to say anything regarding the occurrence of oil or natural gas.

Building for Delhi Municipal Corporation

2808. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal for a 16-storeyed building to house the Delhi Municipal Corporation offices on Circular Road opposite Ramlila Ground?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Works Committee of the Delhi Municipal Corporation recommended the proposal to the Corporation on 6|9th January, 1961 for approval. The proposal is still under the consideration of the Corporation.

Banks

2809. Shri Ramanathan Chettiar: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of banks in the country;

(b) how many of them have been granted licence; and

(c) how many of them are scheduled under the Reserve Bank of India Act?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The required information as on the 1st April, 1961 is furnished below:

Number of commercial banks in the country (excluding those to which licences have been refused/cancelled and those which have been amalgamated).	Number of banks to which licences have been granted including those which do not require a licence.	Number of banks included in the Second Schedule to the Reserve Bank of India, Act.
351	76	89

Army Workshop, Delhi

2810. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether production in 505 E.M.E. Workshop in Delhi Cantt. increased at the end of 1960;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) what was the production in 1958-59 and 1959-60; and

(d) the reasons for less production than in 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (d). This Workshop, along with certain other workshops, has been undergoing a process of reorganisation and rationalisation with a view to facilitating repairs and achieving better production. The effect of this will be seen only after some time when the revised capacity is fully built up and implemented. In the case of certain equipments, the output, during the latter half of 1960, has been more than double or even three times of that in 1958-59. In the case of certain other equipments, the repair output has come down somewhat. But on the whole there is a general increase in output in 1959-60 compared to 1958-59. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the figures of actual output of this Workshop.

Abolition of Double-Member Constituencies in West Bengal

2811. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work in connection with the abolition of double-member Constituencies to form single-member Constituencies has begun in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, by what month and year the delimitation of single-member Constituencies will be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri Hajarnavis): (a) The proposals for bifurcation of double-member constituencies in the State of West Bengal are under examination and will be published soon.

(b) The work will be finalised by about the end of June, 1961.

केन्द्रीय शिक्षण संस्था में प्रार्थना

२८१२. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय शिक्षण संस्था में नित्य होने वाली प्रार्थना में

सभी शिक्षकों एवं शिक्षार्थियों को सम्मिलित होना आवश्यक है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में सरकारी मुद्रणालय से कोई सम्मिलित प्रार्थना पुस्तिका (असैम्बली प्रेयर) प्रकाशित की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस का क्या उद्देश्य है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) ऐसे सभी लोगों के लाभ के लिये जो उस का लाभ उठाना चाहें ।

Drilling for Oil in U. P.

2813. Shri Bishwanath Roy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state in view of successful geological survey for oil in Uttar Pradesh during the Second Five Year Plan whether drilling for the same would be undertaken anywhere in that State under the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Yes, Sir. Depending on the results of considerable seismic work which has still to be carried out in the foothills of Uttar Pradesh, drilling will be undertaken as and when considered necessary. In the plains of Uttar Pradesh, however, shallow structural drilling is already in progress near Ujhani.

Committee for Ferrous Scrap

2814. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee for Ferrous Scrap has been instituted;

(b) if so, the functions of this Committee;

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative the reasons for the delay;

(d) whether there is a ban on the export of new sheet cutting scrap; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). Government have decided to set up a committee under the chairmanship of the Iron and Steel Controller to go into all aspects of ferrous scrap, and it is expected that this committee will start functioning very soon.

(d) and (e). New sheet cuttings are not allowed for export as these are being utilised in the country as industrial scrap.

Geological Survey of Rasipuram in Salem District

2815. Shri Dharmalingam: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Madras made any request to the Central Government for conducting geological survey at Rasipuram, Salem District of Madras State;

(b) whether it is a fact that gold is available in the sands at Rasipuram;

(c) if so, the percentage thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to conduct geophysical survey; and

(e) if the answer to part (d) above be in the affirmative the probable time to finish the survey?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No such request has been received by the Government of India.

(b) and (c). It is possible that some alluvial gold may be present in the nalas draining the hills but there is no likelihood of finding any gold field in this area.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा के पदाधिकारियों में भ्रष्टाचार की शिकायतें

२८१६. **श्री रामजी वर्मा** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सराकार को १९६० में भारतीय प्रशासिनिक सेवा के पदाधिकारियों में भ्रष्टाचार की कितनी शिकायतें मिली हैं ;

(ख) १९६० में राज्यवार ऐसी कितनी शिकायतें मिलीं; और

(ग) कितनी शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही की गई या की जा रही है और शेष कितनी शिकायतों पर अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही आरम्भ नहीं की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) १६ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई, किन्तु उन में से सब में भ्रष्टाचार के आरोप नहीं थे ।

(ख) से (ग). एक विवरण पत्र पटल पर रखा जाता है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट ४, अनुबन्ध संख्या ७५]

Agricultural Loan to Tribal Jhumias

2817. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the sum which has been given to tribal Jhumias as grant-in-aid under the Jhumia rehabilitation scheme has been converted into an agricultural loan in some cases and the notices are being served to the recepients for the repayment of the loan;

(b) if so, what are the reasons for adopting such a step; and

(c) the number of cases in which such conversion has been made so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Arson in Tripura

2818. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any persons have so far been arrested and charge-sheeted in connection with setting fire to the houses of the Mags of Baishnabpur, Tripura in the month of December, 1960; and

(b) if not, what steps are being taken to detect the persons who set the houses on fire?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). In the course of a disturbance which occurred in the early hours of the 1st December 1960 in village of Baishnabpur in Subroom Sub-division in Tripura between some tribals of the Mag community and displaced tenants, both sides received injuries and the house of a Mag tribal named Satu (or Southa) was set on fire. The miscreant while running away to escape arrest by the Police threw a burning log into the house. The culprit could not be traced.

Book Grants to Tripura Students

2819. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who receive book grants in Tripura for the current education year; and

(b) the number of scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe students who receive such book grants separately;

(c) the number of students of Tripura, who have been studying at present outside Tripura in different branches of education including arts and are receiving Government aid either from the Centre or from the State; and

(d) how many out of them are scheduled tribe students and how many are Scheduled Caste students?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali):

(a) 3587

(b) Scheduled Caste 390
Scheduled Tribe 316

(c) 193

(d) Scheduled Tribe 32
Scheduled Caste . 9

'Chenna Basavanayaka'

2820. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Mohammed Imam:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 481 on the 21st November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Kannada Advisory Committee of the Sahitya Academy has reiterated its resolution on translating the Kannada novel 'Chenna Basavanayaka' into other Indian languages; and

(b) if so, what is the decision of the Executive Board of the Sahitya Akademi and when it is likely to be considered?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). There has been no change in the position since the reply given on 21st November, 1960.

अभियोग चलाने पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का व्यय

२८२१. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या विधि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में अभियोग चलाने और कानूनी राय लेने पर कुल कितना व्यय किया; और

(ख) यह व्यय पिछले वर्ष के व्यय की तुलना में कैसा है ?

विधि उप मंत्री (श्री हजरतबीस) : (क) और (ख). इस बारे में जानकारी अभी सुलभ नहीं है। सरकार के विभिन्न मंत्रालयों और विभागों से इसे इकट्ठा करना होगा। इस में काफी समय लगेगा। जानकारी प्राप्त हो जाने पर शीघ्र ही सदन पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

State Guest House in Orissa

2822. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that another State Guest House is being opened in the compound of the Rajyapal Bhavan at Bhubaneshwar;

(b) whether it has been decided to create a new post of Director to look after this new Guest House; and

(c) if so, what would be the salary of this newly created post?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Coal for Tea Industry

2823. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total requirement of coal for the Indian Tea Industry for 1961;

(b) whether the full quantity is being made available to the industry; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The total annual requirement of coal for the Indian Tea Industry for the tea manufacturing season, 1961 is 2,86,789 tons. Supplies against this requirement are being maintained regularly and there has been no complaint that movement of coal to the tea industry is inadequate.

स्वामित्व के आधार पर खनिज लाइसेंस

२८२४. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**

क्या इस्पात खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के राजस्व विभाग के पत्थर की खान और खान विभाग में स्वामित्व के आधार पर लाइसेन्स देने का क्या आधार है; और

(ख) किन किन खनिजों का लाइसेंस दिया जाता है ?

खान और तेल मंत्री (श्री के० दे० मालवीय) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा खनिज रियायत नियमावली, १९६० (Mineral Concession Rules, 1960) में बताये गये नियमों के अनुसार मुख्य खनिजों के लिये और दिल्ली लघु खनिज नियमावली, १९३८ Delhi Minor Mineral Rules 1938 के अनुसार लघु खनिजों के लिये स्वीकृतियां (Concessions) दी जाती हैं।

(ख) दिल्ली में चीनी मिट्टी, बिल्लौरी पत्थर, फीरोजा (Beryl), अबरक, पत्थर, बजरी और यमुना-रेत की स्वीकृतियां दी जाती हैं ।

Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur

2825. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a theft had been detected in the office of the Indian Bureau of Mines at Nagpur;

(b) what is the extent of loss sustained as a result of this theft;

(c) whether the matter has been reported to the Police; and

(d) what are the details of progress of enquiry?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There has been a case of misappropriation of Government money in the Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur. The cashier absconded.

(b) According to the cash balance shown on the evening of 28th February, 1961, the extent of loss is Rs. 47,000 approximately. The exact amount of loss is being assessed.

(c) Yes, the matter has been reported to the Police.

(d) It has been reported that the absconding cashier has been arrested and Rs. 40,000 recovered. Further investigation is proceeding. Departmental enquiries are also under way.

Census in Saraikella and Kharswan

2826. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent census figures of Saraikella and Kharswan in Bihar have been made available by now;

(b) if so, the number of Oriya-speaking population as recorded in the census of 1961 in these two areas; and

(c) the number of population speaking other languages in these two areas, language-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) The provisional totals of population for Saraikella and Kharswan towns are 5,486 and 4,021 respectively. These totals are purely provisional as the figures collected by the enumerators have not been subjected to any check.

(b) and (c). The information is not available at present.

Civilian Employees in Air Force Establishments

2827. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Pay Commission recommendations have not been made applicable to the

civilian employees in Air Force establishments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the new pay scales recommended by the Pay Commission have also not been implemented as yet fully; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to expedite implementation?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (d). The revised pay scales for most categories of civilian employees in Air Force establishments on the basis of the Pay Commission's recommendations have already been announced. The question of fixing suitable revised pay scales for a few categories of civilian employees including those permanently or temporarily employed against airmen's posts is now under the consideration of Government.

Ordnance Factory Hospital at Khamaria

2828. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no lady doctor working since last ten months in Ordnance Factory Hospital at Khamaria (Jabalpur);

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether two posts of lady doctors exist in this hospital;

(d) the reason for not having two lady doctors;

(e) the present arrangement for treating the women patients; and

(f) the steps taken to provide lady doctors?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): (a) to (d). While two posts of lady doctors exist in the Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, no lady doctor is working there for the last 10 months, as one lady doctor left service on resignation and the other is on authorised medical leave.

(e) The lady doctor attached to the Gun Carriage Factory, Jabalpur, attends Khamaria Hospital twice a week. In addition, other doctors at Khamaria attend to female patients.

(f) Efforts have been made to obtain a suitable candidate through the Employment Exchange and through advertisements in the Papers, but these have been unsuccessful so far.

पश्चिमी बंगाल में चीनी राष्ट्रजन

२८२९. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय पश्चिम बंगाल में कितने चीनी राष्ट्रजन निवास कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इनमें से ७० प्रतिशत ने चीन के पासपोर्ट लेने से इन्कार कर दिया है ; और

(ग) क्या वे राज्यहीन नागरिक बन कर भारत में रहना चाहते हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) १ जनवरी, १९६१ को पश्चिम बंगाल में रजिस्टर्ड चीनी राष्ट्रजनों की संख्या ८,४११ थी ।

(ख) और (ग). उनमें से बहुतों ने जो लम्बी अवधि से भारत में बसे हुए हैं प्रार्थना की है कि उन्हें राज्यहीन व्यक्ति मान लिया जाये ।

Free and Compulsory Primary Education in Orissa

2830. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether administrative approvals have been issued to Orissa State Government for carrying out the programme of providing free and compulsory primary education in the State in 1960-61 and 1961-62; and

(b) if so, what amount has been approved for Orissa for this purpose.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The question obviously refers to Educational Development Schemes in the "State" Sector, the procedure in respect of which is as follows:

The State Governments themselves prepare their Educational Development programmes in the first instance. Then they are discussed in Working Groups set up by the Planning Commission. Then the Planning Commission makes allocation of funds after taking the recommendations of the Working Groups into consideration. Thereupon the State Governments themselves finalise their respective programmes in keeping with the allocated funds and take steps for their implementation. Thus, in respect of schemes and programmes which are included in the five year plans of State Governments like the programme of providing free and compulsory primary education, there is no question of issue of any administrative approval by the Government of India.

(c) Does not arise.

School Hostels for Girls in Orissa

2831. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa State Government have applied for financial assistance for construction of hostels for middle and secondary schools for girls in the State during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) whether their applications have been approved;

(c) if so, the amount approved and given; and

(d) the schools for which these proposals have come from the State Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir, for 1960-61 as they were asked to submit applications only for that year.

(b) Out of the five applications received from the Institutions noted against part (d) the first four have been approved.

(c) Rs. 1,88,400 out of which the Central contribution sanctioned amounts to Rs. 1,41,300.

(d) 1. Government Girls High School, Bolangir.*

2. Government Girls High School, Bhadark.

3. Government Girls High School, Banki.

4. Maharaja Girls High School, Parlakimedi.

5. Government Girls High School, Jagatsingpur.

*At the request of the State Government the name of Government Girls High School, Bolangir has been substituted by Government High School, Athgarh.

Office of Coal Controller, Calcutta

2832. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of nearly 500 employees of the office of the Coal Controller, Calcutta, 265 employees against whom no punishment was inflicted by the department for having absented from 12th to 16th July, 1960 during the July, 1960 strike have not been allowed to draw their annual increments;

(b) whether this was due to the fact that the period of above absence was not condoned;

(c) whether it is a fact that orders have recently been issued to condone this absence;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) whether these orders have been implemented?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (e). There is no case of increment having been with held because of non-implementation of the orders about condonation of absence during the strike period in July, 1960. The annual increments of some 381 employees of the Coal Controller's Organisation, however, could not be drawn by them as their service books had been sent to Audit in connection

with the refixation of their pay in the revised scale.. The increments was now expected to paid to them. shortly.

Coal Problems in India

2833. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert of the British National Coal Board invited to study the coal problem of India, has submitted a report;

(b) if so, the salient features of the report; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in managing the affairs of the National Coal Development Corporation Miners?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). At the instance of the Government of India, the Government of U.K. deputed an expert from the National Coal Board, U.K., to generally survey the mines of the National Coal Development Corporation and to review different aspects of coal raising operations. This expert has submitted a report, which covers a wide range of problems, including, such aspects as organisation and management, mechanisation, proper maintenance of equipment and its optimum utilisation, coal preparation and problem of safety in mines. The report is presently being examined by the National Coal Development Corporation.

(c) If the intention of the question is in regard to managing the affairs of 'miners', Government do not propose to take any steps because no problem between the National Coal Development Corporation and its workers has been brought to the notice of Government requiring the latter's direction. If, on the other hand, the reference in the question is to National Coal Development Corporation 'mines', the answer is covered under parts (a) and (b), where it has been mentioned that the various aspects of organisation and management arising out of the report are under examination.

Arrears of Sales Tax in Orissa

2834. **Shri Kumbhar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of arrears on account of sales tax is outstanding in Orissa State during the Second Five Year Plan period so far;

(b) if so, the amount of such arrears at the end of March, 1961 in various Districts of the State;

(c) the steps being taken for realization of the arrears; and

(d) if no steps are being taken the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement showing the amount of arrears in the various districts of the State as on the 31st December, 1960 is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 76].

(c) The oustanding arrears are covered by certificates issued for realisation as arrears of land revenue. Some staff in each sales-tax circle have been detailed for the collection of arrears by pursuing the cases in the Certificate Courts and rendering all possible assistance for realisation of arrear dues. As difficulties are encourtered in getting bidders for the sale of attached properties, Government are considering the proposal to authorise the Sales Tax Department to bid in auction for attached properties at a nominal price. In view of the heavy amount of sales tax dues outstanding, the State Government are also examining the question of appointing special certificate officers and staff for dealing with the cases of the Sales Tax Department. Beside wherever possible, the powers available under the Sales Tax Act, for special mode of recovery of the

dues of the dealers from third parties are also resorted to.

(d) Does not arise.

Income Tax Arrears

2835. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income-tax arrears due in each Commissioner of Income-Tax charges separately as on the 1st January, 1961 as compared to the figure on the 1st January, 1960; and

(b) the amount of arrears outstanding in each State separately as on the 1st March, 1961?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The required information is given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 77].

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

H.T. 2 Plane

2836. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacture of H.T. 2 Plane in Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. has been suspended; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b). Till the end of 1960-61 Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. had sold 160 H.T. 2 aircraft. For want of further orders the production line has been closed. It will not be difficult to reopen the production line if further orders are received.

Political Sufferers in Orissa Affected by Floods

2837. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that financial aid has been given to the political sufferers affected by the devastating floods in August, 1960 in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, what is the total amount of aid already given; and

(c) how many such people have received the aid?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). No financial aid has been given by Government. Disbursements have, however, been made from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund (now administered by the Governor) to persons in distress including political sufferers.

दिल्ली में हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल

२८३८. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चालू सत्र में कितने नये हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूल दिल्ली प्रशासन की ओर से खोले जा रहे हैं ;

(ख) ये स्कूल दिल्ली के किस-किस क्षेत्र में खोले जायेंगे ; और

(ग) इनमें कितने लड़कियों के लिए और कितने लड़कों के लिए होंगे ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) (ख) और (ग). चालू शिक्षा-सत्र में कोई हायर सैकेंडरी स्कूल खोलने का विचार नहीं है । १५ जुलाई, १९६१ से शुरू होने वाले अगले शिक्षा सत्र में २० हायर सेकेंडरी स्कूल (१० लड़कों के और १० लड़कियों के) खोलने का विचार है, यदि दाखला चाहने वालों की संख्या को देखते हुए नये स्कूलों की आवश्यकता मालूम हो । क्षेत्रों का चुनाव कई बातों पर निर्भर है---जैसे दाखला चाहने वालों की संख्या, एवं स्कूल के लिए इमारत और जगह का मिलना इत्यादि ।

दिल्ली छावनी में बिजली की दर

२८३९. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री**: क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि एम० ई० एस० द्वारा दिल्ली छावनी के नागरिकों से ली जाने वाली बिजली के खर्च की दरें, दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दिल्ली क्षेत्र के निवासियों से ली जाने वाली दरों की अपेक्षा अधिक है ;

(ख) एम० ई० एस० द्वारा दिल्ली छावनी में और दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दिल्ली में ली जाने वाली बिजली की दरें क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या छावनी की दरों को कम कर के दिल्ली नगर निगम की दरों के बराबर करना सम्भव नहीं है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) दर निम्नलिखित हैं :–

एम०ई० एस०	दिल्ली नगर निगम
रोशनी तथा पंखे	
२८ नए पैसे प्रति इकाई	१९ नए पैसे प्रति इकाई ।
घरेलु शक्ति–	
१९ नए पैसे प्रति इकाई	८ नए पैसे प्रति इकाई ।

(ग) इन दरों को घटाना संभव नहीं है क्योंकि यह अखिल भारतीय फ्लैट रेट हैं जो कि देश भर की सैनिक संस्थाओं में बिजली संभरण पर आए खर्च के आधार पर नियत किए गए हैं । वह दर सभी छावनियों में लागू हैं, और किसी स्थान पर प्रचलित दरों पर अवलम्बित नहीं हैं ।

दिल्ली छावनी में जमीन के भीतर नालियां

२८४०. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री**: क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली छावनी में जमीन के भीतर गंदी नालियां बनाने की कोई योजना है :

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या छावनी के असैनिक क्षेत्र भी उस में शामिल किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यह कार्य कब तक आरम्भ होने की आशा है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): (क), से (ग). दिल्ली छावनी में, जिसमें छावनी के असैनिक क्षेत्र भी सम्मिलित हैं, भूगर्भ नालियां बिछाने की योजना बनाई गई है । योजना निरीक्षण के प्रारम्भिक स्तर पर है और इस योजना के परिपक्व होने पर ही पता चल सकेगा, कि काम कब शुरू किया जायेगा ।

दिल्ली छावनी में बिजली की कमी

२८४१. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **प्रतिरक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली छावनी में असैनिक लोगों के लिये बिजली की बहुत कमी है ;

(ख) यदि हां तो उन की आवश्यकता पूरी करने के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किये जायेंगे ;

(ग) क्या दिल्ली छावनी में असैनिक लोगों को बिजली लगवाने की अनुमति नहीं दी जा रही है ; यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) उन्हें कब तक बिजली लगाने की अनुमति मिल जायेगी ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (सरदार मजीठिया): (क) से (घ). दिल्ली छावनी में रहने वाले असैनिकों के लिए बिजली की कमी नहीं है और विद्युत शक्ति से चलने वाली मशीनों को छोड़ कर बिजली के कनैक्शन स्वीकार किए जा रहे हैं । यह प्रतिबन्ध इस लिए लगाया गया

है कि इस छावनी में बिजली की प्रतिरक्षा सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताएं, अभी सम्पूर्ण नहीं हो पाई। जभी यह सम्पूर्ण हो गई असैनिक उपभोक्ताओं को विद्युत शक्ति कनैक्शन देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जायेगा।

छावनी बजट

२८४२. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री**: क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली छावनी बोर्ड के सदस्यो को छावनी के बजट के प्राक्कलन नहीं दिये जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) भविष्य में क्या तरीका अपनाया जायेगा।

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुरामैया): (क) से (ग). छावनी बोर्ड के सदस्यों को बजट अनुमानों के मसौदे की प्रतियां देने की प्रथा नहीं है, विशेषकर के बड़े छावनी बोर्डों में। तदपि बजट अनुमानों के मसौदे और सम्बन्धित रिकार्ड और रजिस्टर, बोर्ड द्वारा विचार किए जाने से, कम से कम चार दिन पहले, सदस्यों के निरीक्षण के लिए, कार्यालय में रख दिए जाते हैं। सदस्यों को जो भी जानकारी चाहिए, उसे पाने की, उन्हें हर सहूलत दी जाती है।

बजट अनुमानों के मसौदे और उस से सम्बन्धित रिकार्ड और जानकारी की प्रतियां बनाने में, लम्बे चौड़े परिश्रम को सामने रखते हुए, वर्तमान कार्यपद्धति में परिवर्तन करने का कोई विचार नहीं।

Coal Quotas

2843. Shri Ram Saran: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the yearly quotas of coal of each State, U.P., Punjab, and Delhi under classes (i) BRK (Brick Burning Coal), (ii) Domestic Coal i.e., Soft Coke/Hard Coke and (iii) S.S.I. (Small Scale Industries) for the years 1960 and 1961;

(b) the monthly despatches against the quotas for B.R.K., and S.S.I. class to U.P., Punjab, and Delhi from January, 1960 to February, 1961 separately and monthly; and

(c) reasons for disparities, if any?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix IV, annexure No. 78].

(c) Despatches have not been to the full extent of the quota due to limited transport capacity in the direction 'above Moghalsarai', in which the three States are situated, and the low priority which the three categories of coal have for movement by rail.

Copper, Lead and Zinc in Madras State

2844. Shri Narasimhan:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that test drills by the Geological Survey of India have indicated occurrence of copper, lead and zinc in Kallakurchi area of South Arcot in Madras State;

(b) what are the indications, qualitative and quantitative; and

(c) what further steps will be taken to intensify the search in the area?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The first drill hole in this area has intersected a zone of mineralisation about 3 metres thick at an inclined depth of 26 metres. The zone contains good proportion (visual estimation) of zinc, lead and copper sulphides. The samples have been sent

for analysis and the results are awaited.

(c) Further work in this area depends on the results of the drilling programme now in progress.

Recruitment in Reserve Bank of India

2845. Shri Radha Mohan Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an examination was held by the Reserve Bank of India in the month of May-June, 1960 followed by an interview for the posts of clerks and typists;

(b) if so, the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates who took the examination;

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates actually employed so far; and

(d) the reasons for delay in employing those who were kept on panel?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes. A written test and interview were held in April-May, 1960 for the recruitment of clerks for the New Delhi office of the Reserve Bank.

(b) Twenty-six.

(c) and (d). Under the Reserve Bank's procedure of recruitment, the selected candidates are placed on the waiting list, which is generally prepared once a year, in order of merit and are offered appointments as and when vacancies arise. Three Scheduled Caste candidate have been placed on the waiting list, but none of them have been absorbed so far as the requisite number of vacancies have not occurred yet.

राष्ट्रीय वनस्पति उद्यान, लखनऊ

२८४६. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया:** क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय वनस्पति उद्यान, लखनऊ की जो चारदीवारी गत वर्ष बनवाई गई थी उस पर कितनी लागत आई ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि वह सारी की सारी दीवार गिर गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून कबिर): (क) १४,८४२·७१ रुपये ।

(ख) दीवार नहीं गिरी ।

(ग) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

Backward Classes in Tripura

2847. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of communities declared as backward classes in Tripura;

(b) whether the Manipuris and Naths are included in backward classes; and

(c) if so, what benefits they are entitled to get as backward class people?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The names of the communities treated as "other backward classes" in Tripura are:—

1. Bankhal.
2. Manipuris.
3. Nagarchi.
4. Tati.
5. Yogi or Jogi or Nath.

(c) Educational concessions like scholarships at post-matric stage, stipends, book-grants and free tuition in Government schools.

Money-Lending in Tripura

2848. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether money-lending is controlled in Tripura under any legislation; and

(b) if so, how many cases have been instituted against money-lenders under such legislation during 1960-61?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Primary School Teachers in Orissa

2849. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of primary school teachers in Orissa who were appointed by the District Boards were discharged recently after the schools had been transferred to the Control of the State Educational Department;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the district-wise number of teachers affected thereby?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House, when received.

Botanic Garden at Zoukol (Manipur)

2850. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Botanic Garden is being set up at Zoukol in Bishenpur sub-division of Manipur;

(b) whether Government have provided any funds for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the amount provided?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) A proposal regarding this is under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Training of Ceylonese Engineers in Steel Plants

2851. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has agreed to train Ceylonese technicians and engineers for Steel Plant to be set up in Ceylon; and

(b) if so, how many of them will be trained and where?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). The Government of India would be glad to give facilities for the training of Ceylonese technicians and engineers in Indian steel plants if and when desired.

Orissa Land Reforms Act

2852. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided not to enforce the Orissa Land Reforms Act enacted by the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad Coalition Ministry during the tenure of the President's Rule in that State; and

(b) if not, from what date the Act would be fully or partially enforced and the steps taken by Government in that direction?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No.

(b) Draft rules under the Orissa Land Reforms Act have been published inviting objections and objections and suggestions received are under examination. The Act can be enforced only after finalisation of the rules.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DECISION OF CEYLON GOVERNMENT NOT TO ISSUE RATION CARDS TO PEOPLE OF INDIAN ORIGN

Shri Assar (Ratnagiri): Under rule 197, I beg to call the attention of the Prime Minister to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon):

> "The situation arising out of the reported decision of the Government of Ceylon not to issue ration cards to the people of Indian origin."

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): Government's attention had been drawn to certain news reports which seem to have given rise to erroneous impressions. On enquiry, Government understands that the Ceylon Government, in response to its announcement about applications for ration cards, received about 60,000 applications from Ceylonese and over 5,000 from non Ceylonese, mostly Indians. These were applications from persons who applied for ration cards for the first time. Prior to the grant of ration cards, the Government of Ceylon is investigating each application and verifying the particulars to make sure that neither illicit immigrants nor non-nationals with expired visas are issued cards, a process which, naturally, takes time. Applications from non-nationals are being dealt with simultaneously with those from the Ceylonese. The matter is thus comparatively routine and no special intepretation need be read into it.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): May I know whether this has anything to do with the agitation that has been conducted by the Ceylonese and also people of Indian origin?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: I cannot answer that question. It is an internal matter for the Government of Ceylon.

Shri Tangamani: The question arises because.....

Mr. Speaker: He has stated that he cannot answer it.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): May I know whether it is a fact that the request of a person for the renewal of his ration card has been denied under the plea of enquiring whether he is a *bona fide* Indian or an illicit immigrant?

Mr. Speaker: Has any such instance come to his notice?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he is not aware of it.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I point out to you, Sir, one thing? You know very well that the Prime Minister, while he was going to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, told us that he is very much against going out of Delhi while the House is in session. Then we tolerated that because that was a very important business. Now he is away from the House for the last two days, yesterday and today, and possibly tomorrow also. Will you please impress upon the Prime Minister that when the House is in session he must be here, however, important the other extra-parliamentary business might be?

Mr. Speaker: I am always willing to make an exception in favour of the Prime Minister who is wanted everywhere in this country. He must have an overall picture of what is happening. And I have found that the Prime Minister has been the one Minister—of course, I am not talking disparag-

ingly of the other Ministers—who is always present during the Question Hour, irrespective of whether his questions appear in the question list or not. I have found him always very much interested in maintaining the high prestige of Parliament. It is only when it is unavoidable and some other important matters require his attendance that he is away from the House. I do not think it is right to deny the Prime Minister the privilege of choosing what ought to be done. But I can say this much. Wherever I find that the Parliamentary Secretary or some other person who is officiating for him to answer a particular question is not able to do so, I will keep it pending until the Prime Minister comes here. There is no harm in it. So far as this matter is concerned, the Parliamentary Secretary has answered it sufficiently. Let there be no general impression that we are trying to prevent the Prime Minister from discharging his responsibilities. He is in charge of the whole administration. He knows what to do, so far as this matter is concerned.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): The Deputy Minister is also not here.

Mr. Speaker: The Deputy Minister has gone to America.

Shri Vajpayee: Then the Parliamentary Secretary should be promoted as Deputy Minister.

Mr. Speaker: I am sure the Prime Minister will consider this recommendation.

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report of the Coal Board for the year 1959-60

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Coal Board for the year 1959-60. [*Placed in Library. See* LT-2803/61.]

Orissa House Rent Control (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay on the Table, under article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c)(iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1961, issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa, a copy of the Orissa House Rent Control (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961 (Orissa Ordinance No. 2 of 1961) promulgated by the Governor of Orissa on the 10th February, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—2801/61*].

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): This Ordinance was promulgated on the 10th of February 1961 and a copy of it is laid on the Table of the House only in the month of April. We would like to know from the Home Minister whether he proposes to have the Orissa House Rent Control (Amendment) Bill brought before this House during this session.

Shri Datar: May I point out that the Ordinance has already lapsed?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: My point is whether the Home Minister proposes to have the Orissa Rent Control (Amendment) Bill here during this session.

Shri Datar: So far as that matter is concerned, Government had brought a Bill before the other House, under which the powers were delegated to the President for legislation. A consultative committee has also to be formed in that respect. That Bill has been passed by the other House and will be coming here. After the consultative committee has been formed, this matter will be placed before it.

Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited and Review of its Working

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, on behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

the Table a copy each of the following papers:—

(i) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2804/61.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SEA CUSTOMS ACT, 1878, AND AMENDMENT TO THE CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISE DUTIES EXPORT DRAWBACK (GENERAL) RULES, 1960

The Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure (Dr. B. Gopala Reddi): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:—

(a) G.S.R. No. 355, dated the 18th March, 1961.

(b) G.S.R. No. 356, dated the 18th March, 1961.

(c) G.S.R. No. 402, dated the 25th March, 1961.

(d) G.S.R. No. 403, dated the 25th March, 1961.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2805/61.]

(ii) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 400, dated the 25th March, 1961 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2806/61.]

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Sir, I beg to present the Hundred and twenty-third Report of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Commerce and Industry—Development Wing.

12.13½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: WITHDRAWAL OF ZONAL RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF WHEAT AND WHEAT-PRODUCTS

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, the House will recall that during Question Hour on 6th March, 1961, I had mentioned that the Government were considering the question of withdrawal of zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat. I am glad to be able to announce that after a very careful consideration of the matter, the Government have now come to the conclusion that the restrictions on the movement of wheat and wheat-products should be removed immediately throughout the country. The main factors that have influenced the Government to take this decision are bright prospects of the coming rabi crop, availability of large stocks of foodgrains in the Central reserve, heavy import programme from abroad and relatively low prevailing prices of wheat in the country.

2. The latest reports indicate that the wheat crop this year is going to be a very good crop. In view of the low prevailing prices of wheat in some

of the wheat-producing States and the expectation of a very good wheat crop, there was apprehension in certain quarters that the prices of wheat might get unduly depressed after the new crop came to the market unless the Government took special measures to prevent such a contingency. It was feared that if suitable measures were not taken in time, the interest of the cultivators might suffer and they might not be able to obtain a reasonable price for their produce. The withdrawal of restrictions on the movement of wheat and wheat-products throughout the country will now prevent the prices of wheat from getting unduly depressed in the principal wheat-producing States and will secure a resonable return to the producers.

3. Under the zonal arrangements, the consumers in the deficit States had to depend largely or entirely on the supply of imported wheat to meet their requirements. With the withdrawal of znal restrictions, they will be able to obtain the wheat of their own choice.

4. With the large stocks of wheat already available in the Central reserve and a heavy import programme, there is no reason to apprehend that the prices of wheat will rise unduly high in any part of the country. The Government are now in a position to make available any quantity of wheat required for meeting the needs of the different areas. The State Governments have already been assured that any quantity of wheat required by them for distribution in their respecive States would be made available from the Central reserve.

5. It has been decided to continue to supply wheat from Central stocks to the roller flour mills in the country who will continue to remain prohibited from making purchases of wheat from the open market. This is intended to keep off these bulk purchasers of wheat from the internal markets so as to ensure adequate supply of indigenous wheat to the general consumers.

6. Orders are now under issue withdrawing all restrictions on the movement of wheat and wheat-products. Henceforth, wheat and wheat-products will move freely throughout the country without any restriction.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I know whether the Government are also considering removal of some restrictions on the movement of rice and having bigger rice zones in the country?

Shri Kasliwal (Kotah): The hon. Minister has not indicated the present prices of wheat in the wheat growing areas. Will he kindly do that?

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): The hon. Minister stated yesterday that Government are going to take some decisions also with regard to rice zones but in the statement there is nothing about it.

Shri S. K. Patil: Though this does not arise out of this, I can tell the House that the rice position is much better than ever before. If it continues to be so, there is every prospect that that could be done.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada): Will the Government see to it that sufficient transport is provided? There seems to be some complaint about moving rice and other foodgrains from one place to another.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): There lies the trouble.

Shri S. K. Patil: My hon. colleague, the Railway Minister, is present here and he has heard this.

12.16 hrs.

*DEMANDS FOR GRANTS—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF REHABILITION

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

Does the hon. Minister want to initiate the debate?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): No, Sir. I will reply to the debate.

DEMAND NO. 74—MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 25,33,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

DEMAND NO. 75—EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS AND MINORITIES

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,33,73,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities'."

DEMAND NO. 130—CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,49,17,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation'."

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the activities of the Ministry of Rehabilitation and according to the official report itself, it is the fag end of the Ministry itself. Its pattern of the last 12 years had been debated in this House and, I would say, on every occasion there was difference of opinion between the hon. Minister and the other speakers who spoke in this House. Last year there was almost unanimity amongst hon. Members belonging to all political parties, including the Congress, about the activities of this Ministry during the last year and particularly about the failure of the Dandakaranya Project I do not want to go into this matter over again. The only thing that I wish to deal with is what exactly is the position, so far as the refugees are concerned, after 13 years.

I will deal mainly with the eastern region leaving the western region to other hon. friends though I know that in the western region also there are various points which are agitating the minds of the refugees. Even today we find a press report about the refugees in the Purana Qila or about the refugees from Kashmir who represented that some amount which they should have been granted as refugee grant has not been granted to persons who were drawing some money beyond Rs. 150. Leaving that apart I will deal with the problems of refugees in the eastern region.

According to official figures, 41.17 lakhs of people migrated from East Pakistan upto the end of March, 1958. That was the official date beyond which migration certificates

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

were not to be issued. According to the report the population of displaced persons in West Bengal at the end of 1960 was 31·32 lakhs after excluding dispersals of displaced persons from West Bengal camps to other States during the year. According to this report the number of displaced persons who have already received rehabilitation assistance was 22·75 lakhs, the number of persons in the camps and at other places that still existed is 1·28 lakhs and 6·44 lakh persons were those who had not applied for rehabilitation assistance at all. This is how these 31·32 lakhs of people have been arranged and it has been said now:

> "It would thus be observed that except for the displaced persons still in camps, the problem of rehabilitation in West Bengal has, by and large, been resolved."

So, according to the Ministry's report, barring the population in camps which, according to them, is 89 lakhs . . . .

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: 89,000.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am sorry. 1,28,000 is the total out of which 89,000 are in camps and 39,000 are in homes. Barring these, all others have been rehabilitated and the problem does not exist, according to the report. Now let us see what exactly is the position. Every time when we spoke about the refugees we had been charged that we, the Opposition, were taking advantage of the situation and were trying to misguide the refugees. Leave aside all those things. What is the position today? What is the position of even those persons who have been rehabilitated in the Government colony? Is it a fact that those persons who have been given loans to get themselves rehabilitated in the colonies have been forced to sell even their tin sheds? Is it also a fact that the only profession of most of them today is begging on railway lines? This is how people who are living in Government colonies have been rehabilitated. This is the position today. It is in the district of Nadiad that the maximum number of refugees have been rehabilitated, in Gayeshpur, Taherpur, Khoshbas Mohalla and Cooper's Camp which is proposed to be changed into a colony. From that area up to the Twenty-four Parganas refugees have been rehabilitated. But what is the economic rehabilitation that has been given to this section of the refugees who are not in the camps? According to Government the only problem that remains is the camp refugee problem. Today the whole economy of the State of West Bengal has been shattered because of failure to rehabilitate these people who have come away from East Bengal. There are hundreds of people living on footpaths in Sealdh Station. This is the picture that presents itself, leave aside other things. From humanitarian aspect what approach has been made by the Rehabilitation Ministry? If today the Minister says that because certain loans, doles and grants have been made the problem has been solved, I am quite sure none will agree with him and everybody will admit that the Ministry has failed. According to him there is nothing more to be done.

There have been promises held out. It has been said that there would be economic rehabilitation by starting industries and providing employment for the refugees. The promise of the establishment of a textile spinning mill has been made in the case of Taherpur and Gayeshpur. But why has it not been possibel to do this all these years? Why have these promises not been fulfilled up till now. Again no help has been granted to the refugees who recently had suffered from floods. Today their conditions have further deteriorated. I can go on mentioning a long list of their grievances; but it is not necessary. Today if we look to the districts of Nadiad, 24 Parganas and Hooghly, we find that the economic condition of these refugees has not

[Shri Prabhat Kar]

improved at all and in spite of the amounts which the Rehabilitation Ministry has spent, not a single family has been properly rehabilitated.

The other day there was an enquiry about a colony near the suburbs of Calcutta. It was published in the *Statesman* of the 8th March and it was admitted there that out of 1,70,000 people more than 1,20,000 have not got full rehabilitation, which means that more than 70 per cent of the refugees have not been properly rehabilitated. This is the position so far as the non-camp refugees are concerned. It has been stated that some amount has been granted to the development of industries. Mr. G. D. Birla was the Chairman of the Board. But it has been reconstituted under Mr. Sukumar Sen. I do not know what improvement has taken place, because up till now no sign has been found of the effect of the reconstitution of this Board and not a single industrial unit has come up.

There are certain new industries growing up at Triveni in Hooghly and Kalyani in Nadiad. Although some amount has been granted to the industrialist for dveloping those industries, no help has been given to the refugees who want to work in them. Nor have any steps been taken to see that they get employment. This is so far as non-camp refugees are concerned.

Coming to the camps, we feel that these camps should go immediately, because life in the camp degenerates a human being. No one likes to live on doles for ever. So, you have to see that camp life is given a go-by. But it is not by simply passing an order that the camps will be closed.

So far as the Dandakaranya project is concerned, I do not wish to say very much about it. Last year we had a long discussion. This is the report of the Ministry, dated the 28th November 1960, after Mr. Sukumar Sen took over as the whole-time Chairman of the Authority on the 1st September 1960. The report says:

> "Owing to the late withdrawal of the monsoon this year, the working season in Dandakaranya could not commence till the end of October. . . . The period under report was, therefore, mainly devoted to planning and organisation."

The planning was done on paper and organisation was done in office. So, so far as progress is concerned, according to the report, there has been none. Whatever might have been said last year on the floor of the House, including those Members belonging to the party to which the hon. Minister belongs, according to the Minister's own report there has been no change and the period since Mr. Sukumar Sen took over as Chairman of the Dandakaranya Development Authority was devoted to planning and organisation.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What is the date of the report?

Shri Prabhat Kar: This report is dated the 28th November 1960.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Has the hon. Member not read the report which I gave in the month of March?

Shri Prabhat Kar: This is what the report, dated the 25th February 1961 says:

> "After the withdrawal of the monsoon, the operational areas in Dandakaranya became accessible in early November 1960, when field season began. The construction of villages including developmental activities, the movement of settlers to village sites, and the allotment of homestead plots, etc., started in full swing and made rapid progress to the end of the period under report."

And what is the progress made? This is what the report says:

> "In addition to the 59 village sites in Pharasgaon (3), Umarkote (23) and Paralkote (33), 12 more have been selected in the Raigarh area. The construction of village houses is progressing rapidly on 20 village sites in Umarkote and 2 in Pharrasgaon."

In regard to irrigation the report says:

> "Work on the Umarkote Dam, esimated to cost about Rs. one crore, has already started. Earthwork in stripping and excavations in the puddle trench are in progress. The Dam, on completion, will irrigate 11,000 acres during the kharif season and 5,500 acres during the rabi season.

So, work has just started so far as irrigation is concerned.

The report goes on to say:

> "The scheme for the Satiguda Dam in the Malkangiri Zone is under scrutiny by the Central Water and Power Commission."

So, this is still under scrutiny and work has not started. So far as progress is concerned, there is planning in paper and organisation in office. Beyond that nothing has been done. Now you want people to go to Dandakaranya. We have no objection to that. But you cannot do it by forcing them. Today, according to your own report, it is not possible for the refugees to get proper rehabilitation there and until that has been done the question of forcing them to go to Dandakaranya does not arise. This is the report that you have given me, and all that was said last year is still applicable according to your own report.

I would only just draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that there are quite a large number of people affected. Why, instead of telling every time that the opposition political parties want to make capital of the situation, don't you look at the whole question from the humanitarian point of view? Loans were granted. You are aware under what circumstances the people got them. Knowing full well that they are not in a position to repay the loans, not even a single farthing, because they are not in a position to make both ends meet, you are issuing certificates so that all their belongings, whether it is just a *thali* or aglass, may be sold in auction and the loans may be repaid. It has been done. This is strange. So far as the Government loan is concerned, it is there. I can understand it. But why don't you look at it from the humanitarian angle that these people are not in a position to repay those loans? Today Government is not in a position to liquidate the loans, because Rs. 68 crores of loans have been granted to the refugees and they are not in a position to repay them. Today they are selling the roofs of their houses in order to continue their very existence. And in respect of these people you want immediately to issue a certificate and get the loans liquidated, because they are loans of the Government. I request the hon. Minister to consider this aspect and see that at least these things are not done. I know that the hon. Minister stated in the course of a reply to the U.C.R.C. that the loans will be realised only from those persons who are in a position to pay. I am quite in agreement with this point that those who are in a position must pay back the loans. But it should not be the case that in order to ensure these payments the Government should issue certificates to the persons who are not in a position to pay. I hope the hon. Minister who has given this assurance will consider this matter.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What is U.C.R.C.?

Shri Prabhat Kar: The hon. Minister understands it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Members also should understand.

Shri Prabhat Kar: It is the united organisation of the refugees.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Not of the refugees, but of the refugee leaders.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Anyway, that does not matter.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It is under the patronage of my hon. friend's party.

Shri Prabhat Kar: That is where the difficulty comes. It does not matter if we make a suggestion. It should not be that because we make the suggestion they should not accept it, saying that we are making the suggestion as a debating point.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am only volunteering the information where my hon. friend hesitated.

Shri Prabhat Kar: But Shri Guha knows it, and everybody knows it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Some of us do not know.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should make the House know it.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Sir, it was not necessary. The point was whether the loans should be realised.

Now, with regard to small scale industries, a building has been built with the amount which has been sanctioned by the Rehabilitation Ministry, but for the past six or seven years there is not a single industry put in there in the Kantaganj area, B. C. Nawn and others, and the position today is that the wall is falling if there is heavy rain. And this is an amount sanctioned by the Rehabilitation Ministry with a view to give jobs to the refugees. May I know what steps are being taken in this direction? When this amount has been granted, may I know why no steps have been taken against the companies and why Government cannot force these industrialists to open small industries to rehabilitate the people? Why is it not possible. Promises are often made but they are not fulfilled as a result of which the proper rehabilitation of the refugees has not been made.

This Ministry is also concerned with minorities in the sense that there are quite a large number of minority refugees here. This Ministry has not done anything on their behalf in spite of the fact that these matters have been brought before the House. The Muslim minorities who suffered in the 1950 disturbances have still not been given help and nearly 75,000 of them are suffering. This matter was brought to the notice of the hon. Minister by my hon. friend Shri Muhammed Elias. But the Ministry up till now has not done anything.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have not followed the last point. Will the hon. Member please repeat it?

Mr. Speaker: He says that the hon. Minister is in charge of minority affairs also and that the question relating to the Muslim refugees has not been looked into.

Shri Prabhat Kar: I am referring to the rehabilitation of the minorities who suffered as a result of the 1950 disturbances and who have become homeless. This matter has already been brought to the hon. Minister's notice but nothing has been done up till now in that direction. This is particularly in and around Howrah and Calcutta. So far as the western region is concerned there was the question of compensation for the houses that were under the occupation of those Muslims and that have now been occupied. But in the eastern region, as there was no such policy, it has not been done. And today, so far as the rehabilitation of these persons is concerned, all these persons have been shunted out of their houses Their rehabilitation should be done immediately. Quite a large number

of them are there. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this matter.

I now come to the last part of my submission, namely the question of the new Assam refugees. There have been questions and answers about this matter. But the point is that these are the persons who have suffered not because of anything for which they are responsible. And they have lost their home and hearth. The question is about giving them a loan or a grant. It has been stated that every one of them will be screened and sanctioned loan exactly to the extent that he has lost. I submit that whatever they have lost is not because of anything that they have committed. I therefore hope that, instead of simply granting them a loan and again recovering it, whatever is sanctioned should be sanctioned as a grant so that they can properly get themselves rehabilitated when they go back to Assam. That is my request to the hon. Minister.

Shri A. C. Guha: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Ministry, as at present arranged, is practically entering into the last year of its life, and it is an occasion when we should take an overall view about the performance of this Ministry to see if this decision is justified. In the beginning I should like to say that no hasty decision should be taken to wind up the Ministry. I am saying this particularly from the point of view of the eastern side of India. I think much has remained yet to be done there.

The first point I should like to mention in this connection is about the partially rehabilitated people in West Bengal. My hon. friend Shri Prabhat Kar has mentioned that those people have really not been rehabilitated, and that they are begging at the railway platforms, sleeping on the foot-paths and squatting at the Sealdah station. That is more or less a true picture. Government claim that about twenty lakhs of people have been rehabilitated in West Bengal. But I think it has also been admitted that about fifty per cent or even more of the people have not been properly rehabilitated. So, before any decision to wind up this Ministry is taken, the Government should formulate its policy about these partially rehabilitated people. It is no fault of theirs that the loan or grant was not given in time and in proper quantity and in proper instalments.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): Or was not given at all.

Shri A. C. Guha: So, if rehabilitation has failed in certain cases due to administrative faults of the Government, Government should see that the wrongs done to these refugee people are properly rectified and that proper steps are taken for the rehabilitation of these refugees.

I find from the report that about Rs. 60 crores of money has been spent on the camp refugees simply as doles and relief. I am sorry that such a huge amount has been spent just as a mere infructuous expenditure. If the Government had planned properly in time, I think these Rs. 60 crores would have been nearly enough to rehabilitate these three or four lakhs of people then residing in the camp. I think the maximum number in camps in Eastern India at any time was not more than three lakhs. Three lakhs persons would mean about 60,000 families. Surely, Rs. 60 crores could have done quite a fair bit for the proper rehabilitation of these 60,000 families; that would mean Rs. 10,000 per family—quite enough for their rehabilitation. Not only has this expenditure been infructuous, as not having given any economic return to the country or to the nation either in the form of production or in any other manner, but it has undermined the vitality and working capacity of those people. It has added to the social problems. It has encouraged certain immoral and anti-social proclivities amongst the refugees. It has also encouraged certain elements in the political life of the country to exploit the situation. I think the hon.

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Minister should not feel gratified over this, but the responsibility is clearly on the shoulders of his Ministry. It is his Ministry which has done this thing and arranged this thing, and, therefore, the Ministry should be responsible for the results that have accrued out of the administrative measures taken by it and the policy followed by it. Anyhow, that is a thing of the past. I think the sooner the camps are liquidated, the better it is not only for the country but also for the camp inmates.

In certain reports from the Dandakaranya Authority, and particularly the one which was said to be reprint of the press statement of Mr. Sukumar Sen, it has been stated that the camp refugees who have gone to Dandakaranya have proved themselves to be very diligent and useful people, and they have developed their areas, and their fields quite well. And Shri Sen is sanguine that even now, the vitality of those people has not been completely wiped out. So, I think early steps should be taken to liquidate the camps, and if necessary, a certain amount of compulsion also should used—as has been agreed upon now by issuing quite notice. I do not agree with Shri Prabhat Kar when he says that no amount of compulsion should be used; we all know the voluntary system has failed to induce them to go to Dandakaranya. These people have been living there for seven or eight or nine years, living an idle life and living on the doles from the Government, and I think it will be idle to expect that they will go out of their idle life willingly and will launch on a life of uncertainty, a life of venture and a life of adventure. So, a certain amount of compulsion, (not physical compulsion) a certain amount of persuasion and inducement etc. should all be used to make these camp refugees to go to Dandakaranya. It is not merely a question of the East Bengal refugees taking advantage of the Dandakaranya scheme for their own benefit, but from the point of view of the overall economic position of West Bengal also, I should say that the Dandakaranya scheme must be taken advantage of. If West Bengal fail to take advantage of this, we may have occasion to repent.

In this respect, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that he should see that a certain amount of flexibility is introduced into this scheme; it should not be kept closely tight only for the camp refugees or only up to 10 per cent of non-camp refugees. I think if non-camp refugees volunteer or offer themselves to go to Dandakaranya the hon. Minister should take a certain number of them there, and that would encourage the camp refugees also to go there. The camp refugees might have developed a certain amount of timidity, a certain amount of ease and so they may hesitate to go. If they find that the non-camp refugees have volunteered themselves to go to Dandakaranya and they have been doing quite well there, then the camp refugees also may be induced to go there. Therefore, I would suggest that if there is a certain offer from the non-camp refugees to go to Dandakaranya, I think the Dandakaranya Authority and also the Rehabilitation Ministry should consider that offer, and a certain number of them should be allowed to go to Dandakaranya, even though they are not camp refugees. I think that will induce the camp refugees also to go there.

I have already mentioned about the partially rehabilitated people, and I would only like to add one thing, namely that the hon. Minister should make his position clear as to whether the Ministry have got any scheme to help these partially rehabilitated refugees in West Bengal. In fact, not only the refugees in West Bengal, but perhaps a certain number of refugees rehabilitated in Assam and also in Tripura may be described as partially rehabilitated refugees. I am not so sure about the position in Assam, but

surely the position in West Bengal is serious in this respect, and it is expected that before any decision to wind up this Ministry is taken, the hon. Minister must find some solution, that is to say, the hon. Minister or the Government must find some solution in regard to these partially rehabilitated refugees in West Bengal and Tripura, who number about twelve lakhs.

Shri Prabhat Kar has mentioned that certificates are being issued, and some properties of those refugees have been put to auction. I know that certificates have been issued, but I am not sure if that has actually led to the auctioning of any property. At least, no such case has come to my notice. But, the hon. Minister should realise the social implications of the present position. Under the present arrangement, the Central Government have to bear 100 per cent of the loss on the loans given to the refugees if they are not realised. So, you can understand, Sir, that no State Government would be very much eager to realise the loans from the refugees and take some trouble in this matter, because it will be a law and order problem for them. So, they may issue notice for certificates, but I am not sure whether they will really make an earnest effort to realise the loans. Thus, the position is going to be one of making the refugees defaulters and morally guilty persons. They know that they would not be paying the loans, and the State Government also somehow give them the idea that though they may issue a certificate, yet, they are not going to enforce it, and they are not going to put any property to auction. This is not simply possible for them, nor that would be socially justified. Still, this attitude or this mental outlook on the part of Government which makes the refugees defaulters and morally guilty persons should not be allowed to continue. It is better that Government take a decision to write off the loans as far as possible up to a certain amount. I think the maximum loan given to the urban refugees might be about Rs. 2,500, and to the rural refugees about Rs. 1,500 or thereabouts. So, if a decision is taken that loans up to Rs. 3,000 would be written off, there would not be any loss as such to Government in the realisation of the loans. And the refugees will also feel that they are no longer defaulters, but they are honourable citizens of the country and they can live as honourable members of the society.

In this respect, I should remind you also of the fact that there is no policy of giving compensation to the East Bengal refugees. I tried to raise this question on two or three other occasions. On one occasion, I was ruled out of order. Anyhow, the matter was raised in this House, and we discussed it on several occasions. I think Government should now take a firm decision that in lieu of compensation all loans amounting up to Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500 should be written off. Loans given for mere industrial or business purposes or to such agencies might be processed, and something should be taken about them, but ordinary loans, that is, rehabilitation loans given for house-building or a small trade etc. in the normal course, amounting up to Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 35,00 should be written off. That would not affect the revenue to the Central Government, because in any case, the Central Government are not going to get back that money, and the Central Government themselves know that they would not get it. That is why the policy has been laid down that any loss in the realisation of the loans even up to hundred per cent will be borne by the Central Government and the State Government would not have to share any loss.

About Dandakaranya, Shri Prabhat Kar has stated that no progress has been made in Dandakaranya since last year, I think that it is very much of an exaggeration. I find from the information that I have been able to gather not only from the Government reports but also from the other reports that much progress has been made. Still, it has to be realised that

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those who will go there will go there as pioneers and colonisers, and they will have to face the hard life of poineers and colonisers. In every country, colonisers have to undergo a special hardship, and I expect that the East Bengal refugees who are now in camps would able to undertake that. They should be encouraged to undertake that. They should feel that they are going to open a new phase in India's economy and they are pioneers in developing a vast undeveloped territory with immense resources, They should be given to understand that it is a task of honour and a matter of obligation to the country and to the nation. So even if there are some difficulties and handicaps and something wrong with the administration, I think that should not deter the East Bengal refugees from going to Dandakarnya. They should be encouraged to go to Dandakarnya.

According to the latest census, the density of population in West Bengal is over 1000 per square mile. West Bengal requires some outlet, otherwise its economy will have to face great hardship. So Dandakaranya will provide not only an outlet for East Bengal refugees, but subsequently it will be an outlet for the surplus population not only of West Bengal but of other States like Kerala who require an outlet for their surplus population.

In the Dandakaranya scheme, Government should see that money is properly spent. They have taken a number of tractors. Some of them were from the Central Tractor Organisation; these were condemned even when they were taken over by the Central Tractor Organisation. They served the CTO for 10 or 12 years and now the Dandakaranya Development Authority has taken them over. About 58 tractors or so have been taken from ordnance factories; but none of them has been in use till now. The Dandakaranya scheme should not be made a dumping ground for condemned tractors or other machinery or even as an experimental ground for developing the tractor industry. For that, they may have other schemes. For that they may use the government farm in Rajasthan or some other place. Nothing should be done at the cost of the refugees in this manner.

I think this tractor affair in the Dandakaranya scheme is a regrettable matter. Something should be done to remedy this and the Ministry should see that proper tractors are imported, if necessary, or manufactured here and those tractors should be made to render the service they are intended to give.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We have purchased 45 tractors from outside.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think they may have been giving some service. I find that large sums of money have been spent on training schemes. But I do not know what has come out of those schemes. Unless the training schemes are followed up by setting up some small-scale or cottage industries, the training schemes are more or less useless. They should see that whenever there is a training scheme, the trainees should be put in some industries set up by the Ministry or financed by the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation.

As regards the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation, I expect that it will not be just a loan-giving agency like so many other organisations of Government, the IFC, the National Industrial Development Corporation or the ICICI. The RIC should be used for sponsoring small-scale and cottage industries in rehabilitation areas. Gradually some deductions may be made from the earnings of the refugees to reimburse the Corporation for the investment it has made at the beginning and in that way ultimately those industries may be transferred to those refugees.

In this connection, I would also suggest that the RIC should start cer-

tain rural or small industrial estates in the rehabilitation areas. I have already written to the present Chairman of the Corporation and I hope the Ministry and the Corporation will take up the matter seriously of setting some small-scale industries in the rehabilitation areas and employing refugees there, as also of starting certain rural industrial estates.

I have nothing more to say, Sir. I think no hasty decision should be taken about winding up this Ministry. In my opinion, this Ministry has some more work to do at least in the eastern part of India.

Mr. Speaker: Three hours have been allotted for this Ministry. I would request hon. Members to limit their speeches to a duration of 10 minutes.

Shri D. C. Sharma: The limit of time allotted to the Ministry should be extended.

An Hon. Member: It is a very important Ministry.

Shri D. C. Sharma: You have the discretion to extend the time by one hour and I would request you to exercise that privilege to the fullest possible extent.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. We have calculated the time given to all the Ministries on the basis that we will be sitting till 6 P.M. every day. If we extend the time, very few hon. Members sit here after 6 P.M.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): The Rehabilitation Ministry and the Ministry of Transport and Communications have been allotted 11 hours. If we fix it as 12 hours, we can take half an hour or 45 minutes more for this Ministry and then finsh the two by tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: I am not sure.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi (Ludhiana): Very few hours were allotted to this Ministry.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Each hon. Member will have ten minutes.

Shri Prabhat Kar: Is the time extended?

Mr. Speaker: Let me see. If necessary, I will extend it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am of the view that this Ministry should not be treated as a bank that is being liquidated but as a person who is being retired but who has chances of re-employment again and again. I hope that before completing its work, the Ministry will not be wound up.

I have no doubt about the fact that there are so many loose ends in this Ministry up to this time and those problems cannot be solved if they are entrusted to some other Ministry or department. It is necessary that this Ministry should have a longer lease of life than the hon. Member thinks it has.

My second point is that this Ministry should make a distinction between evacuees who belong to the so-called high castes and the evacuees who belong to the so-called scheduled castes. I know the Ministry has been giving some concession in the case of those evacuees who belong to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes. But I must submit very respectfully that those concessions are not very adequate. There is a world of difference between the economic position of those persons who owned houses, lands and other things in East Bengal or in West Pakistan and those persons who came here without leaving behind any houses or lands or anything of the kind. The latter are not to be treated at par with those persons who can be described as men of property. I know that some concessions have been given, but I submit very respectfully that those concessions are very very inadequate. The Ministry should rethink this question and should again try to grapple with this problem and come to the conclusion that the members of

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scheduled castes and other persons deserve much more than they have been already given.

This idea is not peculiar to my constituency only, but it is applicable to all the States of India where refugees have settled. What the Ministry does is this. Sometimes it says that this land is urban land and sometimes that is rural land. Thereby, it creates hardships for refugees. Sometimes it says that these persons who had houses there should be treated in one way. Sometimes they say that these persons have not got houses there and they should be treated in a different way. All kinds of classifications are being perpetrated by this Ministry and they are working against the interests of the so-called scheduled castes and tribes. I have a case in point. In Pathankot I find that a large number of refugees who belong to Harijan class are being put to a great deal of trouble. They have been living in *jhuggis* and straw huts for the last 14-15 years and now they are going to be uprooted. Their houses are going to be auctioned; their lands are going to be auctioned; they are going to be dispossessed of their houses.

13 hrs.

Now, I would say, this kind of treatment should not be meted out to anybody in this country of mine and far less to refugees who belong to the so-called scheduled castes. After all, these persons have to be treated on a different footing from the persons of other classes. It is necessary that the concessions given to the scheduled castes should be reviewed by the Ministry again so that these scheduled caste persons are not again uprooted and again put to all those kinds of hardships to which the refugees have been put.

My next point is this: the Dandakaranya scheme—I have taken a lot of interest in it even though I do not belong to West Bengal—was born under an ill-star and ever since it came into existence we have been facing all kinds of troubles there. The most deplorable aspect of the scheme is that some persons have come to acquire a kind of political vested interest in keeping people away from Dandakaranya. They have come to acquire some kind of compulsion of their own that this Dandakaranya scheme should not be a success. It is very unfortunate. Of all kinds of follies in this world, I think, the most maddening folly and the most criminal folly is this that one should play with the miseries of people, that one should play with the hardships of people in order to make political capital out of it. I would say that this is what is happening.

Shri Bimal Ghose: That is not general.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I wish well to Dandakaranya scheme and I know that a lot of money has been spent by the Ministry in making the scheme successful. It has made so many administrative changes: it has made so many other kinds of changes. If a few tractors have not been able to give good performance, that does not mean that the Dandakaranya scheme has failed. We should not confuse small mishaps with big things. I would request all the hon. Members who come from West Bengal to prevail upon thes camp refugees to go to Dandakaranya. They should bring the force of their personalities and the force of their arguments to bear upon these persons so that they can go there and have a clean, decent and respectable life. This is very necessary. Otherwise, I think, the Dandakaranya scheme will be very bad blot not only on the Ministry of Rehabilitation but also a bad blot on those political parties—I do not distinguish between one political party and another political party—who have not permitted these persons to take advantage of those concessions and those good offers which have been given by this Ministry.

Sir, I would very respectfully submit that this Dandakaranya scheme should not be treated as a provincial scheme, as a scheme which belongs only to one State, as a scheme which is the concern of only one particular State Government. I think this scheme should be treated on an all-India basis. I agree with my hon. friend Mr. Guha that non-camp refugees should also be allowed to go there. I would say that the hon. Minister should consider that if the West Bengal refugees are not prepared to go there, the scheme may be thrown open to other States also.

Shri A. C. Guha: They would go.

Shri D. C. Sharma: It should be thrown open to all other States also. I would respectfully submit that the Dandakaranya scheme is a very good scheme and we should do our best to make it a success. Mr. Sukumar Sen is now in charge of that scheme and I hope that the scheme will fructify as desired by the hon. Minister.

My next point is that in spite of the fact that the hon. Minister has so many friends in Pakistan and has been speaking of those freinds, this gentleman has not been able to give a good account of himself so far as dealings with Pakistan are concerned. Our affairs with Pakistan are of many kinds. But, they are very big things. But, here are involved small issues which can be settled between our Minister and their Minister without much difficulty. I would say that the hon. Minister has not shown any sense of urgency, has not shown any sense of political necessity to tackle the Pakistan Government in order that those problems may be solved. What is the fate of the Immovable Property Agreement? It is hanging in the air. What is the fate of our claims, pensions, provident fund and other things? They are yet incomplete. God alone knows when they will be completely settled. What is the fate of those persons who have left their pensions funds there? What is the fate of those persons who have left their insurance policies there? What is the fate of those contractors' claims? What is the fate of those persons who had invested some money in cooperative societies? All these things make a very distressing and sorry tale. While reading this Report I find that the hon. Minister is treating even these items in a cold, routine manner. I feel very sorry about it that he should not see the human problem behind all this. I do not know how many times he has gone to Pakistan. I think, this should have been for him one of the big priorities. He has been going here and there. Of course, he should go there also. But, he has not made any effort recently to go to Pakistan in order to settle these outstanding problems between us and the Pakistan Government. I would say that he should do his best to settle these problems.

Another point that I would like to make is this. This Ministry has been in indecent haste to die. I have heard of some persons who take too long a time to die. But, here is this Ministry which has tried to court a kind of a very quick death. What is happening is this. Look at the number of outstanding problems that are there between this Ministry and the refugees from West Pakistan. A number of those problems have been mentioned in the Report of this Ministry. Their number is very large. But, what is this Ministry doing? This Miinstry is trying to hand over those problems to other Ministries. It is like giving your own crippled child to somebody else so that he can look after it. A person can look after a healthy child. But, nobody is going to look after the maimed, blind or deaf child. Now, all these problems are being handed over to the tender mercies of other Ministries. I think this is, to speak the least of it, most unsympathetic. It is hard-hearted, I should say. I would, therefore, say that so far as these things are concerned, they should be administered in some different way. I would like

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that there is some kind of shadow Ministry to administor these departments. it is not that they should be given over to other Ministries.

The last point that I want to make is this. There are some persons who say that this Ministry has been very good to the West Pakistan Refugees but has not been very good to the East Pakistan refugees. I think nothing can be father from the truth than this. I would submit that from West Pakistan came 47.40 lakh refugees and from East Pakistan came 41·17 lakh refugees. The sum of money that has been spent on the West Pakistan refugees is Rs. 192·19 crores and the sum that has been spent on the refugees from East Pakistan is Rs. 191·89 crores. What is the *per capita* expenditure? The *per capita* expenditure in the case of displaced persons from West Pakistan is Rs. 405 and that in the case of the displaced persons from East Pakistan is Rs. 466. Therefore, I would very respectfully submit that so far as the question of rehabilitation is concerned, this Ministry has been very fair to both sides.

I would submit that in spite of everything this Ministry should not hand over these beneficient things to other Ministries, things which have been handed over to the Health, Commerce and Education Ministries. I know that in my State and all over India there are so many schools and colleges and educational institutions which are not yet in a way to stand on their own legs. This Ministry is handing them over to other Ministries. I would request the Minister that so far as these beneficient departments are concerned he should continue to administer them for a year or for 2 years or as long as he is there. Of course, when he comits suicide, I will have nothing to say. But, so long as he is alive I would request him to consider all these departments as departments under his own charge. These departments are given on pages 2 and 3 of this report.

I hope the Minister will look into these things and will not leave the West Pakistan refugees in the lurch. I hope he can devote as much time to them as he has been doing so far and that he will make equal distribution of time between the West Pakistan and East Pakistan refugees or he can give 60 per cent of his time to the East Pakistan refugees and 40 per cent of his time to the West Pakistan refugees.

Mr. Speaker: I will call one of the two hon. Members from the PSP Shri Banerjee or Shri Ghose. Let Let them decide for themselves.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Sir Shri Banerjee will speak for our group. But shall I get 5 or 7 minutes?

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. Shri Banerjee

Shri Pramathanath Banerjee (Contai): Sir, the clamity that has fallen to the lot of the States of Punjab and Bengal will be considered not by the present generation only but by the future generations also. It is very difficult and intricate.

My belief is this; I am sure that one day the two parts of Inia will be united. The whole world is going to be one world and why not the two parts of India which were one for a long time from times immemorial? In this partition Bengal and Punjab suffered the most. Punjab suffered a little less than Bengal because in Punjab the migration was from both sides but in Bengal the migration of refugees was only from one side from East Pakistan. Therefore the burden of Bengal was much heavier than the burden of Punjab. Moreover Bengal's fate was that she was twice partitioned once in 1905 during the regime of Lord Curzon and the second time during the time of attaining independence.

In the first case, the partition of Bengal was annulled; but Bengal had

to lose much. She lost valuable districts such as Manbhum, Singbhum, Purnea, the Santhal Parganas etc. At that time the leaders of Bihar promised that these districts would be returned to Bengal after independence. But independence came and that promise was not kept. If these districts were with us, the problem of the influx of refugees that are coming from East Pakistan would not be there. We would have managed to accommodate them in these districts, Singbhum, Mangbhum etc. which are allied to Bengal.

After the second partition, two-thirds of the area of Bengal has gone to East Pakistan. The Hindus of East Pakistan were tortured so much that they were compelled to come to West Bengal. First came the rich and the intelligentsia, and they came and settled in Calcutta and around Calcutta. Next came the middle classes and next the labour. They fell into the clutches of different political parties in Bengal who tried to gain something from their distress.

Now, the States of Orissa and Bihar gave shelter to some of our reguees. But, our refugees who were sent to Orissa and Bihar could not stay there; they could not accommodate themselves there and they came back to Bengal. Government was in a fix what to do with this large number of refugees. They have now selected Dandakaranya for the Bengal refugees. It was a wise selection because a large number of refugees could not be accommodated in any other State. Dandakaranya, I may say is greater than the whole of Bengal and the climate and the amenities of life that can be had there are also ample. There is lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Bengal refugees to go there. Our hon. Minister says so and it has been told by some other friends also. If a substantial number of Bengal refugees do not go there, other persons or refugees from other States may go and settle there. If the political parties of Bengal who have taken the lead in these matters induce the refugees to go to Dandakarayanya, it will be much helpful for them to get their livelihood. I know colonisation is in their blood because they do not fear to colonise; they have colonised Bengal before. Our poet has written;

"एकोदा जहार विज्य सेनानी हैलाय लंका
कोरिलो जय
एकोदा जहार अर्णवपोत भ्रमिलो भारत
सागर मय
संतानो जार तिब्बत चीन जापाने गोठिलो
उपनिवेश"

Once the sea-going vessels of Bengal roamed all over the Indian Ocean; the people of Bengal colonised in Tibet, in Chana and in Japan. Therefore colonisation is in their blood and they will not fail to colonise if they go to Dandakaranya. They say that Dandakaranya is not suitable for that and that it is full of tigers and snakes and so on; it is forest land and therefore they may not be happy if they go there. I think that they should be given to understand that in Bengal also they faced the same problem; our forefathers also faced the same problem and our poet has written:

"बाघेर संगे युद्ध कोरिया आमरा बाचिया आछे
आमरा खेलाय-नागरे नाचाई नागेर माथाय नाची
आमादेर छेले युद्ध कोरिछे सज्जित चतुरंगे
दशाननजयी रामचन्द्रेर प्रपितामहेर संगे
आमादेर छेले विजय सिंह लंका कोरिया जय
सिंहल नाम रेखे गेछे निज शौर्येर परिचय।"

We fought with the tigers and lived in Bengal; we made the snakes dance and we danced on their heads; our soldiers have fought with the great-grandfather of Ramachandra who conquered Ravan; our son Vijay Singh has easily conquered Ceylon and given the name Singhal to show his prowess. So, it is the blood of the Bengalis and I hope that if a committee is formed by our hon. Minister consisting of all the M.Ps and MLAs of Bengal, they will go from camp to camp and induce and adivce them to go to Dandakaranya to settle there because in Bengal there is competition and the young men of

[Shri Pramathanath Banerjee]

West Bengal have no livelihood and so there is competition between the East Bengal refugees and the West Bengal youngmen. The hon. Minister says that they will start industries; Even if industries are started; there will still be this competition. But in Dandakaranya there will be no competition either in industry or in agriculture. I came to know from the hon. Minister that there would be a large paper mill there where only the refugees will get employment, they will not have to compete with others either for employment or for other amenities. I hope the present difficult phase will go away and we shall get a good time when our refugees from East Bengal will go to Dandakaranya which is in the midst of India and from Dandakaranya our culture and other things which are good enough will reach the places around Dandakaranya and in the long run, in future our Minister of Rehabilitation will be congratulated by future generations because he was wise to find out such a place for the settlement of the Bengali refugees.

Shri Balraj Madhok (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, many hon. Members have already spoken about the position of East Bengal refugees and Dandakaranya, I will confine myself mainly to the western sector, and Delhi particularly. It is said that the rehabilitation work is over and the Ministry is being wound up. But I think that much still remains to be done. There are still lakhs of claims to be settled. There is the question of evacuee property, bank deposits, lockers and so on. All these questions have to be settled. So many agreements are made with Pakistan piecemeal. It is necessary that while talking to Pakistan these questions about the refugees should also be taken up and an overall agreement should be arrived at instead of piecemeal agreements.

Now, Sir, I have been elected from Delhi and, as you know, Sir, there are lakhs of refugees in Delhi. Living conditions in some refugee areas are worse than slums. For instance, there is the Kingsway Camp and you must have visited that place. People are living there in conditions which are shameful to a civilised country, particularly to the capital of the country. There is suspense in *Purana Qila* where Rs. 20 lakhs at last had been spent in building tenements and schools and all that. All that is going to waste; people are being driven out of that area and they are not being given accommodation though they were living in houses which they had built, *baradri* of their own. They are being given plots. They should be given alternative houses on no-profit-no loss basis. There are thousands of khokhawalas and shop-keepers who have not been given any kind of accommodation and it is these people who are being exploited. I saw during the elections how people went and put pressure on them and they were told: if you vote for us, you will be given shops; otherwise, not. They may vote for anybody but they should be given accommodation. These khokhas are a blot on Delhi and they should be removed and alternative pucca accommodation should be given, in Lajpatrai market or anywhere else. Then, in Kotla Ferozshah also, people live in suspense whether they will be allowed to remain there or asked to go away. They should be assured that they will not be evicted from their quarters. If the quarters are not good, they can be improved. But this kind of suspense in which thousands of people are living should be removed.

Then a lot of profiteering is going on. We blame others if they do so. But this Ministry has taken land at 4 annas or 8 annas a square yard and the development cost comes to about Rs. 5 per square yard but the price charged by it from refugee allottees ranges from about Rs. 30 to 50 per square yard. In that way, it appears that this Ministry is not the Ministry of Rehabilitation but it is a Ministry of profiteers. This is wrong; when the

Government had said that they would give houses to the evacuees on the no-profit no-loss basis, why are they making profits?

Then there is a lot of discrimination also. For instance, take Multani Dhandha. There are about 340 plots there. 295 plots are evacuee plots and 45 are held by the local people, and 45 people are staying there. They are not being charged anything but ground rent, which was being charged from them since 1951. There are 295 evacuee plots and from the refugees who are living in those plots, they are demanding Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 per sq. yard for those plots. Further that money is being calculated while evaluating the price of the structures. This is wrong. There should be no discrimination and they should all be treated in the same way. On the nazul land even, if you are charging ground rent from the local people, you should charge the ground rent from the evacuees also.

Another aspect which I should like to bring to the notice of the Ministry is about the sale of property. It was laid down first that when properties were transferred to the refugees there would be no registration tax. But now it has been decided that on the property which is being transferred to the refugees, four per cent by way of registration tax will be charged. If the tenement is of the value of Rs. 5,000, the registration tax will be Rs. 200, and if it is of the value of Rs. 10,000, the allottees will have to pay Rs. 400 as tax. Why should such a condition be put on the refugees? Why not treat them better? If they were not transferred so far and if registration has not been done so far, why blame the refugees? I say that the Ministry has not been active in this matter. It has been following delaying tactics. This is a heavy burden being put on the refugees and if such a thing is done it is wrong. The Government should not put such a heavy burden on them.

Then there is the question of tenements and the payment for the tenements. There has been a demand for a long time that these payments should be made in instalments. As a result of persistent demands, the number of instalments was raised to eight. Some people have paid the first and second instalments. But still there are people who cannot pay the money in eight instalments. When we give loans under the low income group housing scheme, we get the money back in 20 instalments. I ask: why not the same concession be given to the refugees and these loans be treated as those given under the low income group housing scheme and the money collected back in 20 instalments as in the low income group housing scheme? If that is done, that will give a lot of relief to the refugees. I am not crying for the moon. These are very simple demands which can be easily met only if a sympathetic and humane approach is taken towards these problems. Then alone these problems can be tackled satisfactorily.

Let us now take the conditions outside Delhi. In other States, the conditions are no better. Of course, I do not know much about other States, but I know the conditions in Jammu and Kashmir State. There, the conditions are so bad.

13.34 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

There is a saying in Hindi which runs thus:

अन्धेर नगरी चोपट राजा,
टके सेर भाजी टके सेर खाजा ।

This saying can well be applied to those people there. There is no law in this respect there. In other States, we find evacuee laws, and we have refugee laws but there is no law for Jammu and Kashmir State. They are doing things by executive orders. You are spending crores of money. That money has not gone to the people who deserve it. It has not gone to the people who have to be rehabilitated. On the other hand, what is happening is, their claims have not been registered.

[Shri Balraj Madhok]

Thousands have come there from Mirpur and other areas. Their claims were not registered so far. They have been clamouring for it. Now, a decision has been taken that they should be given an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 3,500. A man who had a claim of Rs. 10 lakhs will be given an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 3,500. If the man had a claim of Rs. 1,000, he will get the same grant! Out of this grant, Rs. 2,500 or so are to be deducted towards the cost of small areas of land that have been given to them. In some cases it is one acre; in some cases it is two acres, and in some cases it is 12 or 13 acres. A sum of Rs. 2,500 is going to be deducted and then the land which is given to them would be their own. They are evacuees who have gone to Pakistan and they are still coming. I do not know how long this will continue. When they come back the land is given to them. The man gets the grant and he settles down after ten years. Most of them are Pakistani agents; they are saboteurs; they come as Pakistani agents. There is some income from the evacuee lands shops, etc., and that income, instead of being used for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons, is being put in a separate fund the evacuee fund, and that fund is used by those people who sabotaged India and went to Pakistan for carrying on propaganda against this country. When they come back to sabotage India, as Pakistan agents, that money is being given to them and that land is given to them. This is a shameful condition. (*Interruption*). This must be remedied.

Shri A. M. Tariq (Jammu and Kashmir): It is wrong. To quote an example like that is wrong. To say that a person who has gone back or a person who has left for good, when he comes back, he is given the same land which was occupied by a refugee in Jammu and Kashmir State, is wrong.

Shri Balraj Madhok: I am definite about it in Jammu and Kashmir State. Can you deny that fact? That money which was given is not being used for rehabilitation purposes. It is being used and kept in a separate fund. Lands are being given back in Rajouri area. I can tell you that this is not justified—to give back the land to those who have come back.

Then there is discrimination in other respects also. There are many refugees or displaced persons who came from Muzaffarabad and Poonch and they want to settle in Kashmir province. Certain obstacles are put to see that they do not settle in Kashmir province and that they are sent out of that province. Then, there is an other class of displaced persons in Kashmir—a number of people from West Pakistan from Sialkot and neighbouring areas, —who have settled in Kathua and Jammu district. There are about 50,000 of them. Apart from not giving rehabilitation benefits to them, they are not being treated as Indian citizens. You will be surprised to know that they have no right to vote. We complain about the stateless Indians in Lanka (Ceylon). But here, they are stateless in our own country. They have been living there for ten or 12 years. But they are not being given the right to vote, so that the voting strength of the non-Muslims may not increase. It is a most shameful thing. There is discrimination in the Kashmir State in other ways too. When they distribute the grant of Rs. 3,500 to the evacuees, there is a lot of chicanery, a lot of favouritism is being used. I would suggest that the hon. Minister should appoint an enquiry committee to see how the money that has been given to Jammu and Kashmir State for the resettlement of the evacuees has been spent wrongly and has not been spent properly. The money has been spent towards the partisan ends, and not for the purpose of rehabilitation of the people for whom it was meant. These are things which might not have come to the notice of the Ministry, but which are facts, and I can stand gua-

rantee about the veracity of these facts. I would request the hon. Minister to take note of these things.

Then, about Delhi.....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now. Only ten minutes were allowed for each Member, by the hon. Speaker.

An Hon. Member: It is his maiden speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes; but there is a limit.

Shri Balraj Madhok: I hope attention will be devoted to set things right, and that notice will be taken of all that I have said. About Delhi....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: For Delhi, we will have many more appeals!

Shri Balraj Madhok: There is just one more point that I would like to touch, about Delhi. I refer to the employees of this Ministry. There are hundreds of employees now in the Ministry. If the Ministry is wound up, they are very much apprehensive as to what will happen to them. About 250 employees have put in a service of about six months or less on an average. According to the Government rules, those who have put in less than six months' service cannot be guaranteed re-employment. Their employment exchange cards have become useless and some of them are overaged. They cannot apply for Government service or anywhere else. What will happen to them? I would request the hon. Minister to take a humane view about them, and they should be taken back into service. There are so many avenues which can absorb them and where they should be fixed up. I request the hon. Minister to consider their case sympathetically. They should not be thrown on the roads.

Shri Shobha Ram (Alwar): I would like to refer to some of the problems of the displaced persons in the districts of Alwar and Bharatpur in the State of Rajasthan. It is not a zonal problem; if I may say so, it is a human problem which is exercising or agitating the minds not only of the displaced persons there but also of the representatives who present them in Parliament as well as in the State legislatures. At the present moment, the displaced persons who are allotted lands are asked—the demand is made —to pay the price of the land allotted to them and also the price of the houses,—the taccavi loan—and arrears of the sawaijaman. So far as these two recoveries are concerned, that is, the taccavi loans and the arrears of the sawaijaman, I would be the first man to say that they are quite just.

We have spoken to the allottees that they should pay the arrears of sawajoman as well as the instalments which have accrued so far, so far as taccavi loans are concerned.

So far as the realisation of the price of the land and of the rural houses is concerned, I would like to refer to the time when the then erstwhile States of Alwar and Bharatpur issued a statement that they want to settle bn their lands to the tune of 1 lakh people. When the terms and conditions of the agreement were mentioned to them, there was no specific mention made that later on, after the lapse of 10 or 15 years, they will be asked to pay the price of the land. I know it for certain that the conditions imposed upon them were that they would not be able to sublet their allotment, they would not be able to use those lands contrary to the uses mentioned in the patta and they would not refuse or fail to pay the rent. There were three conditions imposed upon them. I would like to mention in this connection that under the Displaced Persons (Rehabilitation and Compensation) Act, 1954 and the rules made thereunder, read with rule 102, it has become necessary that no displaced person's allotment can be cancelled unless these three conditions are violated. Therefore, when there is no violation of any term or condition against the D.P. allottee, the question

[Shri Shobha Ram]

of ejectment or realisation of the price of the land, I think, should not arise.

I would like to refer to the proceedings of the Inter-Dominion Conference which was held from 10th January to 13th January, 1949. The question of non-substantial rural houses came up before that commission. It was decided that in regard to claims below Rs. 20,000 so far as rural houses were concerned, which were left in Pakistan, they were not entertained on this ground that they were duly compensated by the allotment of agricultural land along with rural houses.

I referred to this last year and again I will refer to it. The question arose in those two districts about the clarification of the status of the D.P. allottees. I am referring to the non-claimant D.P. allottees. Then a letter was written from the General Secretary, Pradesh Congress Committee to the then General Secretary, All India Congress Committee, Shri Shriman Narayan. We requested him to clarify the position and if necessary enquire from the Rehabilitation Minister. We received a letter from the Ministry of Rehabilitation saying that so far as allottees are concerned, they will not be ejected and will continue in possession, but to acquire right of ownership, however they will have to pay the price of land in 15 equal instalments and they are not worse off than the Khatedars in the State of Rajasthan.

I want the Minister of Rehabilitation to clarify one point. In case the D.P. allottees are not in a position to pay the price of land, I want to know whether they will be ejected and whether the purchasers who purchase the lands in auction—if the lands are auctioned in case they fail to pay the price of the land—will be in a position to get vacant possession from the D.P. allottees. That has become more important in view of the fact that the pattern of land reforms adopted by the Government of Rajasthan is, we have made the tiller of the soil khatedar, even though he was cultivating the land for a period of six months, with the right to sell, to mortgage, to succeed and with every sort of right. We can just imagine in a particular village a neighbouring local tenant who was occupying the land for a period of six months was given khatedar rights without taking anything from him; the whole compensation has been paid by the Government of Rajasthan to the biswedars—landlords—without charging a pie from the local tenant. Now the neighbouring allottees are being asked to pay the price of the land. Does it fit in with the pattern of land reforms adopted by the Government of Rajasthan?

I am one of those who believe in the national policy for the establishment of a socialist pattern of society. I want to know whether it is our intention to make the poor more poorer and the rich more richer, because the whole argument advanced by the Rehabilitation Ministry is that we want to raise the compensation pool; we want to take money from the non-claimant D.P.s whose claims have been rejected and not entertained. If that is done simply to compensate those claimant D.P.s who have their claims above Rs. 20,000, will it lead to the establishment of a socialist pattern of society?

I want to mention one thing also. Under article 254(2) of the Constitution, if an Act passed by a State Legislature with respect to a matter in the Concurrent List contains any provision repugnant to the provisions of an earlier Act of Parliament, the Act passed by the State will prevail, so far as the Concurrent List is concerned, if the Act has received the assent of the President. In 1959, we have passed in Rajasthan the Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Act. It is applied to all types of agricultural lands in every district in the whole of Rajasthan. Under that Act, the biswedars are being compensated by

the Government of Rajasthan, but the tenants are not liable to pay even a single pie for those rights, which they have obtained and which have accrued to them as a result of that Act. Both these taken together, it appears that the question should be considered more sympathetically.

In case they refuse and say, "Look here, take our cattle in lieu of the taccavi loans and take your lands", will the hon. Minister of Rehabilitation do so and allow them to become displaced persons again? In case their lands are auctioned and they are again made displaced persons, can we conceive what should be the amount required to rehabilitate those uprooted displaced persons again? It will be to the tune of more than Rs. 20 crores —I am not exaggerating—because their are 30,000 families residing in the districts of Alwar and Bharatpur. This consideration must be taken into account.

I do not want that the ownership right should be granted to them, in the light of the statement made by the hon. Minister. He has clearly stated that if they want to acquire ownership or proprietory rights, they will have to pay the price of the land. Therefore, this point should be made very clear whether those who do not want to acquire proprietory rights on account of their financial position will be evicted from the land or not. This is the apprehension which is exercising and agitating our minds. I can assure him that so far as the question of realisation of Sawaijaman and the repayment of the taccavi loans is concerned, I will take the responsibility that within a month or so, they will pay the two amounts, in case they are given an assurance, in case the position with regard to their possession of the land allotted to them is made clear, that they will not be ejected. All right. What are we going to do in case a person is not in a position to pay, because the amount of realisation of the price of the land comes to the tune of between Rs. 2,200 and Rs. 2,500 to be paid in 15 instalments which comes to a huge sum of money?

The hon. Minister should appreciate that we have been placing this problem before him for the last three years. I have also met him two or three times. He has given due consideration to the problem. I do not want to accuse the Ministry, but I feel that the crux of the problem or the gravity of the problem has not been fully appreciated by the Ministry. I feel that unless the whole position, their whole apprehension about the possession of land so far as the question of eviction is concerned is made clear, it will not lead to any satisfactory solution.

So far as other problems are concerned, I will be one of those who will lend his fullest co-operation to the Ministry of Rehabilitation for every problem which is due to be solved. I would only request the hon. Minister to make a very clearcut statement as to what steps the Ministry of Rehabilitation is going to take in case the D.P. allottees are not in a position to pay the price of the land, in case they are not in a position to acquire the ownership or property rights, and whether they are going to be evicted or not.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister and the Ministry for the manner in which they have tried to dispose of the residuary problem on the western wing, but still I would say that the problem in their hands is so colossal, so big, that I think it will be very difficult for them to finish it by the middle of this year as they intend to do and as they have said in their report.

Sir, the residuary problem can be divided into four categories. The first one is the work pertaining to urban property, both evacuee and built by the Government. The second one pertains to agricultural lands allotted to refugees pending disposal and transfer in Punjab. The third relates to public institutions belonging to displaced persons. And the fourth and important problem deals with the

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

services, the personnel of the Ministry.

In the short time at my disposal I shall deal very briefly with these four categories. I shall first take the question of evacuee properties, both government built as well as those allotted to the displaced persons. The Minister will say that out of the 4·87 lakh applicants for compensation 4·84 lakh applicants have been given the statements of accounts. But if we look at the property figures, he will find that out of Rs. 100 crores worth of evacuee property he has disposed of only property worth Rs. 65.27 crores, leaving thereby nearly Rs. 34 crores worth of property yet to be disposed of. I am fortified in my argument when I submit that out of the total number of evacuee properties —286148 evacuee properties and 194442 government properties— only 351994 properties, which constitute both government built properties and also evacuee properties, have been disposed of. Therefore, the number that has been so far transferred represents only two-third of the total. The number that still awaits disposal is 128596. Even after starting the work in May 1955 after the passing of the Displaced Persons Act they had been able to do only two-third of the work. If that is so, may I ask how they will be able to dispose of one-third of the work in the few months that are left? Therefore, my submission in this connection is that the residuary work is so colossal and the problem is such that the approach should be human and it should not be like a machine, therefore I support the hon. speakers who have preceded me when they say that the Ministry should not try to commit suicide so early.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is there any attempt being made by the Ministry to commit suicide?

An hon. Member: Apparently.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: It looks as though a very serious attempt has been made—not only an attempt has been made, but for the last two years they have been doing it.

My second point deals with agricultural land. It is stated in the report that the number of allottees on a quasi-permanent basis was 4.77 lakhs. This number is besides the non-Punjabi land owners or people from outside Punjab. The total property that has been allotted involves an area of 19 lakh acres or a little more than that. You will find that up to 31st December, 1960 permanent rights have been conferred on 2,69,474 persons involving an area of 19,57,711 standard acres. This leaves the number of allottees yet to be conferred permanent rights to the tune of 2,09,526 and an area of 4 lakh acres. I disagree with the report of the Ministry that certain people are not coming forward to have permanent allotments or that the remaining allottees are not available, because I know from personal knowledge where the hurdles are, where the bottlenecks are. I do have a certain amount of faith in the integrity of the Revenue Department of Punjab—there I do not join issue with the Minister. But he says that he wants to transfer the rights to them. But I would certainly say that the personnel of the Central Ministry who have been dealing with this problem very sympathetically should not be deprived of these rights. They should be allowed to deal with this question. When nearly 40 per cent of the people are yet to be conferred permanent rights, how can I accept the proposition that those people are not available for securing permanent rights.

This is, of course, besides the resettlement problem outside Punjab which pertains to 58000 displaced agricultural families and 5.63 lakh acres of land. Out of that up till now only 12,347 persons have been given the rights involving a small area and 46,000 people are yet to be given permanent rights. Still it is said that our work on the western wing is over. I am rather surprised. That is why I say

that the problem still in the hands of the Minister is so heavy, both in the matter of agricultural lands as well as evacuee property, that he should not try to dissolve it so soon.

My third point is about problems pending disposal with Pakistan. I differ with the hon. Member from Gurdaspur when he said that the hon. Minister is not doing anything. Of course, he has been trying to do very much. Only recently we had a conference about it, and I agree with him that there should be an overall solution to this problem. The main point is that the joint stock companies whose claims have been verified have not been paid anything. I am talking of their assets—of course, the bank accounts and other things are there besides. This is also a thing which should be given due attention. The joint stock companies also belonged to the displaced people. They have left properties and assets there. They are entitled to some compensation. If the hon. Minister is not in a position to get any compensation from Pakistan through negotiations, I would certainly say that this liability also should be taken in by the Government. I think the hon. Minister would be able to impress upon the Finance Ministry that these joint stock companies also are entitled to some compensation on the same ratio as is given to others. There is no reason why they should be deprived of it. I hope the hon. Minister would try to see that this is also settled.

My fourth point pertains to the services. I have got the highest appreciation for the work which the services have done. It would be a sad day indeed if they are thrown out of employment on the day of winding up of the Ministry. I am very glad, and I congratulate the Minister, that up till now all the retrenched personnel have been absorbed and he is running from door to door, from Ministry to Ministry, trying to get them absorbed. This problem should be viewed in the same manner as the rehabilitation problem, which is a human problem. I would submit that the Minister should see that no person is thrown out of employment because of the closure of this Ministry and everyone is absorbed in some Ministry or other. In this connection, I have received some complaints. Here we must remember that it is not only a question of absorption. There is also the question of pensionary benefits. There are persons in the Ministry who have put in service for the last 13 years, who have put their heart and soul into it, who have contributed their sweat and brow to the service of this Ministry. If they are not made permanent and if the pensionary benefits are not given to them, it would be the most tragic thing indeed. Even the Pay Commission have recommended that nobody should remain temporary or quasi-permanent after he has put in a certain number of years.

14 hrs.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member should conclude now.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I request you to give me another five minutes. So, my submission in this connection is that something should be done for these people.

Then I come to the displaced public institutions. I am very glad to know from the figures that the Ministry have given aid to a large number of institutions. I find, for example, that Punjab have been given Rs. 194 lakhs, Uttar Pradesh Rs. 23 lakhs and Delhi Rs. 27 lakhs.

Ch. Ranbir Singh (Rohtak): Rs. 3 crores in all.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I congratulate him on this. But I may submit to him that this is his liability. He would agree with me that these institutions have not been fully rehabilitated. I agree with the hon. Member from Gurdaspur, Professor Sharma, when he says that there should be a plan for the future also. If they are left in the lurch at this time that would be the end of it. In this connection, what I would submit is that

[Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi]

there are Muslims also who have left large amounts of trust property in Punjab. As it is trust property, it has not been transferred at all. I would submit that they should be given to those who are in possession of them in a planned manner and that they should be permanently rehabilitated.

There is one point more, and it relates to the eastern wing. Comparisons are always very odious and they are more odious when they relate to sufferings. Therefore, it pains me extremely that the hon. Member, Shri Banerjee, while comparing the sufferings of East Bengal refugees, said that the West Pakistan refugees suffered less. I have the highest regard and sympathy for the East Bengal refugees and their sufferings. But I hope he will appreciate that the sufferings of the West Punjab refugees are not any the less. Immediately after the partition, they came out of West Pakistan in lakhs and lakhs, leaving behind all their belongings, and many of them were slaughtered in the way. Those who reached India did not have anything of their own, and they had to suffer for years to reach their present position. So, I would submit that there should not be any comparison between the two, though I have the greatest sympathy for the East Bengal refugees.

Then, giving doles is not a happy thing. I can say from my personal experience in Punjab that we tried to liquidate it at the earliest possible moment. We did not allow it to continue for more than a year and a half. We had no camps after a short time. Spending Rs. 48 crores on doles is the biggest mistake that the Ministry has made.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He should conclude now.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I request you to give me two minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Those two minutes have already expired.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Coming to Dandakaranya, my submission is that it is a national project, according to the policy laid down by the Ministry itself. It was started in a big way some years back. Its chief function would be to rehabilitate the displaced persons of East Pakistan. For this purpose, the first priority would be given to the East Bengal displaced persons who are at present in camps in West Bengal. That is the basic policy. But we now find from the figures that since October 1960 the total number of displaced persons that should have been sent from Camps in West Bengal should have been 5,400, whereas the number that has gone there is only 469. This shows that the response from West Bengal is very poor. When I put a question on this subject I was told that a large amount of money was invested on this project and many tractors are now lying idle. Since it is a national project, it should be treated as a national project and if East Bengal refugees are not willing to go there, the refugees from other States are ready and willing to go there and reclaim the land.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member may resume his seat. We would not like him to go there.

श्री प० ल० बारूपाल (बीकानेर—रक्षित—अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करने और उस को धन्यवाद देने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं । मेरे कुछ पुराने साथी शायद यह सोचेंगे कि यह तो हमेशा इस मंत्रालय को कोसता आया है कि उस का काम बहुत खराब है, लेकिन आज यह धन्यवाद कैसे दे रहा है । दरअस्ल बात यह है कि जब बछड़े को दूध नहीं मिलता है अपनी मां के स्तनों से तो वह ठुड्डे लगाया करता है और जब दूध मिल जाता है तो वह अपनी जगह पर आनन्द से लौट जाता है । इसी प्रकार कामधेनु रूपी भारत सरकार का स्तन रूपी पुनर्वास जब से दूध मिलता था और

उस दूध को पी कर अब बछड़ा हो गया है और अब उसे दूध पीने की आवश्यकता नहीं रही है मुझे शायद और किसी जगह का एक्सपीरिएंस न हो, लेकिन राजस्थान के बारे में मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने हमारे राजस्थान के बारे में जो काम किया है वह बहुत ही सराहनीय है। मैं समझता हूं कि जिस प्रकार राजस्थान के अन्दर हरिजनों के लिये भारत सरकार ने जो कार्य किया है अगर उसी प्रकार से और प्रदेश की सरकारें भी करतीं तो जो दलित वर्ग के भाई पाकिस्तान से आये हैं उन की समस्या काफी सुलझ जाती।

मुझे खुशी है कि हमारे बीकानेर के गंगानगर जिले के अन्दर लगभग चार हजार परिवार ऐसे हैं जिन के पास पाकिस्तान के अन्दर एक पैसे की प्रापर्टी नहीं थी, एक इंच उन के पास जमीन नहीं थी, ऐसे लोग थे जो इधर उधर ठोकरें खाते फिरते थे, पाकिस्तान में भिन्न प्रकार के धन्धे करते थे, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने ऐसे लोगों को आबाद कर के एक महान् कार्य किया है। आज हमारे पुनर्वास मंत्रालय का जो इतना बड़ा यज्ञ था, वह समाप्त होने जा रहा है और शायद उस की पूर्ण आहुति दे कर श्री खन्ना साहब इस यज्ञ को अब समाप्त करने भी जा रहे हैं इतने बड़े कामों के अन्दर कुछ त्रुटियां तो होती ही हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि बहुत से लोग कुछ समस्याओं को ले कर सरकार के सम्बन्ध में अलग अलग रायें रख सकते हैं, लेकिन जैसा मैं ने कहा, हरिजनों के लिये जो कार्य हुआ है उस के लिये मैं सरकार का बहुत आभारी हूं।

मेरी कोई विशेष डिमान्ड नहीं है, लेकिन गंगानगर के अन्दर अभी मैं गया तो देखा कि लगभग १५० परिवार ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने किसी कारणवश समय के अन्दर अपनी किस्तें अदा नहीं की हैं। एक तो वहां पर लगभग हर तीसरे वर्ष अकाल पड़ने से और कुछ उन को समय पर पानी न मिलने से, कुछ समय पर साधन उपलब्ध न होने से वे अपनी जमीन पर अच्छी तरह से काश्त नहीं कर पाते, इस लिये उन की आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत खराब है। इस मंत्रालय को भी, मैं समझता हूं, ज्यादा दिनों तक चलाना सरकार उपयुक्त नहीं समझती है। वे लोग समय पर अपनी किस्तें नहीं भर सके इस लिये उन की जमीनें कैंसेल कर दी गईं, और उन जमीनों को सरकार किन्हीं दूसरे व्यक्तियों को अलाट कर रही है। हमारे भारत की यह परम्परा रही है कि जिस को कुछ दिया उस से फिर वापस नहीं लिया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह उन की नालायकी हो सकती है, उन की अकर्मण्यता हो सकती है कि इस प्रकार से निकम्मापन अपना कर बैठ गये, आलसी बन कर बैठ गये और किस्तों को देने की चेष्टा नहीं की, यह सोच कर कि शायद सरकार उन को माफ कर देगी। मैं इस में सरकार को दोष नहीं दूंगा, जो हमारे रिफ्यूजी भाई हैं उन्हीं को दोष दूंगा। फिर भी मेरा निवेदन है कि एक बार उन को और मौका दिया जाय। इस फैसले के होने के बाद जो जमीनों की कीमत की पहली किस्तें हैं वे उन को भर देंगे, और उस के बाद वे बराबर किस्तें अदा करते रहेंगे। अगर वह न दे पायेंगे तो फिर मैं एक बार भी उन के बारे में नहीं कहूंगा और सरकार फिर उन को कैंसल कर सकती है लेकिन एक बार मैं जरूर रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि कोई भाई हों, हरिजन हों या कोई और हों सब को जमीनें लौटा दी जायें और जो उन की जमीनें दूसरों को अलाट की जा रही हैं वह न किया जाय।

इसके बाद मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। यह कोई बड़ा सवाल नहीं है बीकानेर राजस्थान का एक बड़ा नगर है। वहां पर अभी तक कोई हरिजन बस्ती नहीं बनायी गयी है जैसी कि और जगहों पर आपने बसायी हैं। बीकानेर में कमला नगर नाम की बस्ती बसायी गई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि कुछ हरिजन भाई जो कि हमारे जैसों के घरों में रहते थे उनको उस बस्ती में बसने की सुविधा दी जाये। वे ४० से ५० परिवार होंगे। मैं वहां की

[श्री प० ल० बारुपाल]

सिटी इम्प्रूवमेंट कमेटी का मेम्बर हूं और मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि उनको वहां जमीन सस्ते दामों पर दिला दूं। अगर उनके लिए छोटे मोटे मकान बनाकर सरकार उनको दे दे तो मैं बड़ा शुक्रगुजार होऊंगा ।

मेरे पड़ोसी प्रदेश पंजाब है और वहां पर जिला फिरोजपुर में कुछ लोग पाकिस्तान बनने के पहले भी मुसलमान भाइयों के मकानों में रहते हैं। अब वे मकान उन से वापस मांगे जा रहे हैं और उनको नीलाम कराया जा रहा है। उतनी ही कीमत वह भाई जो उन मकानों में रह रहे हैं देने के लिए तैयार हैं तो मेरा निवेदन है कि उन लोगों से उन मकानों को छुड़ाना ठीक नहीं है। अगर रिप्यूजीज़ को देना हो तब तो दूसरी बात है क्योंकि सबसे पहले उनका हक है, लेकिन अगर ऐसा नहीं है तो उन लोगों से उन मकानों को न लिया जाये ।

तो मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मैं ने जो तीन सुझाव दिये हैं उन पर सरकार विचार करेगी। एक तो यह कि बीकानेर में ४०-५० हरिजन परिवारों की बस्ती बनाना, दूसरा गंगानगर में जिन लोगों की जमीन कैंसिल की जा रही हैं उनको रोकना और तीसरे वे भाई जो पाकिस्तान गये हुए मुसलमान भाइयों के मकानों में बैठे हैं उनको उनमें से न हटाना ।

मैं ने आप से पांच मिनट का समय मांगा था, इसलिए मैं उससे ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता । मैं पुनर्वास मंत्री को तहेदिल से धन्यवाद देता हूं और मैं शुक्र गुजार हूं कि जो लक्ष्य मैं ने विस्थापितों की सेवा करने का बनाया था—दिल्ली में एक कानफरेंस हुई थी, वह लक्ष्य करीब करीब संतोषजनक रूप में पूरा हो गया है। इसके लिए मैं अपनी राजस्थान सरकार को और भारत सरकार को भी धन्यवाद देता हूं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के लिए जो व्यक्ति अपने परिवारों को, अपने घरों को और अपनी जमीन जायदाद को छोड़ कर चले आये, उनके पुनर्वास के सम्बन्ध में हमारी सरकार ने अब तक जो काम किया है वह उसका नैतिक कर्तव्य था और अपने इस नैतिक कर्तव्य को निभाने में सरकार के पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के अधिकारियों ने और हमारे पुनर्वास मंत्री ने जो प्रयत्न किया है उसके लिए वे साधुवाद के पात्र हैं । परन्तु मैं इसके साथ ही साथ अपने पुनर्वास मंत्रालय को और विशेष रूप से पुनर्वास मंत्री महोदय को आने वाले वर्ष के सम्बन्ध में कुछ आवश्यक सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूं । इस रिपोर्ट में आपने लिखा है कि एक वर्ष के पश्चात आप इस मंत्रालय को समाप्त करने जा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जो आपके हाथों में इस समय उलझी हुई समस्याएं हैं उनका इस मंत्रालय के समाप्त होने के पहले समाधान हो जाये ताकि आगे आने वाले कार्य को आप जिस किसी को भी सौंपें उसको कठिनाई न हो ।

मैं सब से पहले अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र फरीदाबाद के सम्बन्ध में एक समस्या आपके सामने उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं । गत वर्ष भी मैं ने इस मंत्रालय की मांगों की चर्चा के समय इस प्रश्न को उठाया था । बीच में मैं मिला भी और पुनर्वास मंत्री महोदय को मैं ने अनेक बार लिख कर भी भेजा है, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से उस समस्या का अभी तक समाधान नहीं हो पाया है । स्थिति यह है कि वहां जिन लोगों को आपने बसाया था और उस समय उनको जो आश्वासन दिये थे वे अभी तक पूरे नहीं किये गये हैं और यह केवल फरीदाबाद की ही बात नहीं है । आपने जो और भी बस्तियां बसायी हैं जैसे राजपुरा और हस्तिनापुर उनकी भी यही स्थिति है । उनको आपने बसाते समय आश्वासन दिया था कि वहां उनके रोजगार की इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था

की जायेगी कि वे लोग और उनके बच्चे अपना निर्वाह कर सकें परन्तु अभी तक उस आश्वासन को पूरा नहीं किया गया। जहां तक राजपुरा का सम्बन्ध है उसके सम्बन्ध में तो मुझे पूरी तरह से जानकारी है कि उसको इंडस्ट्रियल एरिया नहीं बनाया गया और उसकी आर्थिक समस्या का समाधान जितनी अपेक्षित मात्रा में होना चाहिए था वह नहीं हो पाया है।

जहां तक हस्तिनापुर का सम्बन्ध है मैं ने आप से ३० नवम्बर १९६० को एक प्रश्न पूछा था कि "क्या यह सच है कि हस्तिनापुर में बसाय गये ३०० परिवारो में से २०० परिवार नगर छोड़ कर किसी अन्य स्थान को चले गये हैं। यदि हां, तो २०० परिवारों के नगर छोड़ कर जाने के क्या कारण हैं" तो आपने स्वयं उत्तर दिया था कि इतने परिवार वहां बसाये गये थे और उनमें से इतने चले गये और आपने कहा था "अधिकतर परिवार रोजगार की सुविधाओं के अभाव के कारण ही नगर छोड़ कर चले गये हैं"। तो वहां भी रोजगार की पर्याप्त सुविधाएं नहीं हैं।

फरीदाबाद के सम्बन्ध में भी इसी प्रकार की योजना थी कि जो विस्थापित परिवार वहां बसाये जायगे उनके लिए भी रोजगार की व्यवस्था अवश्य की जायेगी कि वे अपना और अपने बच्चों के निर्वाह की समस्या का समाधान कर सकें। परन्तु मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि फरीदाबाद में जो इंडस्ट्रियां लगी हुई हैं उनमें विस्थापित भाइयों को उनके अनुपात के अनुसार स्थान नहीं मिला हुआ है। बहुत से कारखाने तो फरीदाबाद में ऐसे हैं कि जिनमें अनुपात तो दूर विस्थापितों की संख्या सर्वथा ही नगण्य है। मैं चाहता हूं कि फरीदाबाद में जो चौथे नम्बर का वार्ड आपने छोड़ रखा है इसलिए कि वहां छोटे कुटीर उद्योग लगाये जायगे, उस स्थान में वे उद्योग लगाये जायें। आप कह सकते हैं कि यह काम तो वाणिज्य मंत्रालय का है। लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा निवेदन है कि आपका यह नैतिक कर्तव्य है कि आप वाणिज्य मंत्रालय से कहें कि जब वहां इतनी बड़ी संख्या में विस्थापितों को बसाया गया है और एक बहुत बड़ा भू-भाग भी वहां पर लाटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को चालू करने के लिये छोड़ा गया है तो वहां पर वे उद्योग चालू किये जायें। आपने अपने प्रतिवेदन में लिखा है कि हमने सवा करोड़ रुपया १४२ छोटे उद्योग चलाने के लिए रखा है। लेकिन हम नहीं कह सकते कि वे उद्योग कहां चलाये जा रहे हैं। लेकिन जहां तक इन बस्तियों का प्रश्न है इनमें तो छोटे उद्योग लगाने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है ताकि वहां बसने वाले विस्थापितों को रोजगार मिल सके।

वहां तो स्थिति यह है कि जिन १३-१३ साल के छोटे छोटे बच्चों की आयु स्कूल जाकर अपना भविष्य बनाने की है वे प्रातःकाल मूंगफली, लेमन चूस आदि लेकर अपने घरों से बेचने के लिए निकलते हैं और दिन भर सड़कों पर मारे मारे फिरते हैं और शाम को वापस आते हैं। आप उनके जीवन की कठिनाई को उनकी आंखों में देख सकते हैं। इन बच्चों का भविष्य बनाने के लिए भी मेरा सुझाव है कि जो आप पालीटेकनिकल स्कूल खोल रहे हैं उनमें से एक एक स्कूल इन विस्थापितों की बस्तियों में अवश्य खोला जाये। मुझे यह बात कहते हुए प्रसन्नता होती है कि जब मैं ने पीछे पुनर्वास मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन किया कि जो तीन पोलीटेकनिक स्कूल पंजाब में खोले जा रहे हैं उनमें से एक फरीदाबाद में अवश्य खोला जाये, तो यद्यपि उनका इस से सम्बन्ध नहीं था, लेकिन उन्होंने सम्बन्धित मंत्री से कहा और पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को भी कहा, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य फरीदाबाद का कि एक चतुर चालाक मंत्री इस स्कूल को उठाकर रिवाड़ी ले गये। और फरीदाबाद के विस्थापित हाथ मलते रह गये।

मैं चाहता हूं कि आप अपने मंत्रालय की ओर से भविष्य में जो शिक्षा सम्बन्धी योजनायें कार्यान्वित करने जा रहे हैं उनमें यह अवश्य रखें कि फरीदाबाद, राजपुरा, हस्तिनापुर की तरह की बस्तियों में दूसरे मंत्रालयों से मिल कर एक एक पालिटेकनिक

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

स्कूल खोलने का प्रबन्ध करें। वहां के विस्थापितों को जिनको अभी तक अपनी आर्थिक अवस्था को सुधारने का अवसर नहीं मिला कम से कम उनको अपने बच्चों का भविष्य बनाने की सुविधा तो मिल सके। इसलिए इन बस्तियों में एक एक पालीटैकनिक स्कूल खोलने की व्यवस्था अवश्य की जाय।

दूसरी बात जो मैं फरीदाबाद के विस्थापितों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं वह उनको मिले हुए घरों के बारे में है। उन लोगों ने मुझ को आंकड़े दिये हैं और मैं ने वे आपको भेजे थे कि जो घर १७०० में बनाये गये हैं उनके लिए उनसे कुल मिला कर २७०० रुपये मांगे जाते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त उस कीमत पर ब्याज भी लगाया जायेगा। यह सब मिलाकर ४२०० रुपये हो जायेगा। ये लोग आर्थिक दृष्टि से इतने कमजोर हैं कि वे इतनी रकम सुगमता से नहीं दे सकेंगे। मैं अपनी जानकारी के आधार पर कह सकता हूं कि फरीदाबाद में ऐसे कितने ही घर हैं जिनमें दूसरे वक्त खाना नहीं बनता। तो आप देखें कि जिन लोगों की यह दयनीय अवस्था है कि जिनके यहां केवल एक बार दिन में खाना बनता है वे लोग १७०० के मकानों के लिए ४२०० रुपये कैसे दे सकेंगे। वे लोग मेरे पास आये हैं और मैं ने अनेक बार उनके आवेदन पत्र आपके पास भेजे हैं। बार बार आपके पास भेजते हुए संकोच भी होता है। परन्तु ये लोग बार बार आते हैं और चूंकि मैं इनका प्रतिनिधि हूं, इसलिए मेरा यह नैतिक कर्तव्य हो जाता है कि मैं इनकी मांग को आपके सामने रखूं।

इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सभा में आध घंट की चर्चा हुई थी जिसमें आपने कहा था कि मिनिस्ट्री के इस सम्बन्ध के कागजों को और इन लोगों की शिकायतों को किसी तटस्थ व्यक्ति के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाय और वह इन को देखें और आपने इस काम के लिए डा० हृदयनाथ कुंजरू का नाम भी प्रस्तुत किया था। मैं ने उन लोगों को यह कहा कि इस विषय में सब से बड़ी कठिनाई यह है कि आप के यहां इतनी ज्यादा एसोसियेशन्ज—संगठन बने हुए हैं कि यदि एक को संतुष्ट करेंगे, तो संभवतः दूसरा नहीं मानेगा, दूसरे को संतुष्ट करने का प्रयास किया जायेगा, तो तीसरा नहीं मानेगा, इस लिये आप सब संगठनों की ओर से इस सम्बन्ध में आवेदनपत्र लाइये, जोकि मैं पुनर्वास मंत्री महोदय को दूंगा और चूंकि उन्होंने अपनी ओर से इतना तटस्थ दृष्टिकोण अपनाया हुआ है, इसलिये सम्भव है कि इस समस्या का कोई समाधान निकल आये। इस के अनुसार वे लोग वहां की सब एसोसियेशन्ज की ओर से सिवाय—उस एसोसियेशन को छोड़ कर, जो कि कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी से प्रभावित है—एक आवेदन पत्र लाये और वह आवेदन पत्र उपस्थित कर दिया गया। उस आवेदनपत्र में उन लोगों ने यह आग्रह किया कि डा० हृदयनाथ कुंजरू और रेलवे के उपमंत्री, जनरल शाहनवाज खां, इस समस्या का समाधान करें। लेकिन मैं समझ नहीं पाया हूं कि पुनर्वास मंत्री महोदय ने उस बात को स्वीकार क्यों नहीं किया। मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अगले वर्ष यह मंत्रालय समाप्त हो जायेगा और इस सम्बन्ध में यह अन्तिम अवसर है। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि पुनर्वास मंत्री इस बात पर विस्तार के साथ प्रकाश डालें। क्योंकि वे लोग बहुत दुखी स्थिति में हैं और हम लोगों को हृदय से यह स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि हमारी भारतीय स्वाधीनता की प्राप्ति के परिणामस्वरूप जहां और लोग हमारे देश में आये, वहां उन में हमारे फ्रन्टियर के वह भाई भी हैं, जो कि वहां रेगिस्तान में जा कर बसे हैं और तेरह वर्ष के बाद भी इस योग्य नहीं हो पाये हैं कि वे अपने पांवों पर खड़े हो सकें।

इस मंत्रालय की रिपोर्ट में यह भी लिखा हुआ है कि कबायली इलाकों के जितने भी

लोग बसे हुए हैं, यद्यपि उन के पास कागजात नहीं थे, जिन के आधार पर उन को हर्जाना या मुआवजा दिया जा सकता, लेकिन फिर भी मिनिस्ट्री ने यह रवैया अपनाया है कि उन को ढाई हजार रुपये प्रति परिवार के हिसाब से दिये जायें । मैं ने इस सम्बन्ध में माननीय पुनर्वास मंत्री के सहयोगी, श्री नास्कर, से पूछना चाहा था, ताकि मैं इस बारे में निश्चित जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकूं । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यदि इस में इशारा दीर और चितराल से आने वाले लोगों की तरफ़ है, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि जो लोग पिछले तेरह वर्षों से भटक रहे थे , लेकिन उन की समस्या का समाधान अभी तक नहीं हो पाया था, उन को सहायता देने के लिये यह व्यवस्था की गई है । लेकिन यदि यह संकेत किसी दूसरी ओर है, तो मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जहां और किसी के संबंध में मंत्रालय ने इतनी उदारता पूर्वक निर्णय लिया है, वहां इन लोगों के बारे में भी विचार किया जाय । वे लोग बड़ी असहाय स्थिति में हैं, इस लिये उन को कुछ सहायता देने के बारे में शीघ्र ही निश्चय किया जाय ।

अन्त में मैं लाजपतराय मार्केट के व्यापारियों , दुकानदारों के सम्बन्ध में कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं । उन लोगों को अभी तक दुकानें नहीं मिली हैं । वे लोग अपने खोखों में हजारों रुपये का सामान रखते हैं, लेकिन शाम को जब वे ताला लगा कर घर जाते हैं, तो घर में उन का दिल धड़कता रहता है कि हमारा सामान रात में सुरक्षित रहेगा या नहीं । जब और व्यापारियों को दुकानें दी गई हैं और उन को बसाया गया है, तो जो शेष रह गये हैं, और जो अधिकारी हैं, उन को भी दुकानें दी जानी चाहियें , ताकि उन को भी संतोष हो सके, जैसे कि और उन व्यापारियों को है जिन्हें कि पक्की दुकानें मिल गई हैं ।

Mr. Deputy Speaker: There are nineteen cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Rehabilitation which have been selected by hon. members to be moved. They may be moved provided they are otherwise in order.

Need for more publicity of the progress of Dandakaranya amongst the refugees of West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100." (143)

Need to start the sericultural cultivation in Dandakaranya

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100." (144)

Need for enquiry as to proper rehabilitation of refugees sent to U.P.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100." (145)

Need to rehabilitate refugees of West Bengal in industries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100." (146)

Need to give loans in lump sum

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100." (147)

Need to inspect the small industries started by refugees in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100." (148)

Need to guide and render help to refugees of West Bengal to develop the small industries

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100." (149)

Need to absorb the retrenched employees of the Ministry of Rehabilitation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100." (150).

Need to continue the Ministry of Rehabilitation till all the Camps are closed

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100." (151)

Failure to provide alternate employment to retrenched employees of the Ministry

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1466)

Need to appoint a non-official committee to enquire into the rehabilitation affairs of the States concerned

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities be reduced by Rs. 100." (152)

Need to revise policy in regard to the charging of land price from the displaced persons who have constructed houses on nazul land in Multani Dhanda, Paharganj, Delhi

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities be reduced by Rs. 100." (1467)

Allotment of shops constructed in various Government employees' colonies

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities be reduced by Rs. 100." (1468)

Failure to settle displaced persons living in the Kingsway Camp since 1947

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities be reduced by Rs. 100." (1469)

Failure to provide houses on a no loss profit basis to displaced persons living in the Purana Qila

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities be reduced by Rs. 100." (1470)

Failure to register claims of displaced persons from Pak-occupied territory of Jammu and Kashmir

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities be reduced by Rs. 100." (1471)

Need to provide adequate relief to refugees from Pak-occupied territory of Jammu and Kashmir

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities be reduced by Rs. 100." (1472)

Failure to settle East Pakistan displaced persons

Shri Vajpayee: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Expenditure on Displaced Persons and Minorities be reduced by Re. 100." (1473)

Failure of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation in implementing schemes undertaken.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Rehabilitation be reduced by Rs. 100." (153)

Mr. Deputy Speaker: The cut motions are before the House.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate for the people of West Bengal that while one refugee problem still remains to be solved, another refugee problem has been dumped on them and another is in the offing i.e., the Berubari refugee problem.

I want to know from the hon. Minister as to who is responsible for the rehabilitation of the Assam refugees. Is it the Rehabilitation Minister, or the hon. the Prime Minister, or the Assam Government, or the West Bengal Government, or the non-official emissary, Mr. Asoke Sen? We are unable to roam about in search of the real person for giving help for the rehabilitation of the Assam refugees.

Sir, first of all, it is my reading that the Assam Government even now is not very much willing to accept the Bengali refugees. There are some reasons which have convinced me of this. There was a dispute as to the number of refugees which the Assam Government would take. I do not know whether this dispute has been resolved, and what the latest position is. Secondly, Sir, the procedure to be followed is dilatory and cumbrous. There is the procedure of screening. I have received sheafs of screening papers, where persons who have not received any loans are shown as having received loans on the basis of which notices are being served on them. I wish to refer to only two such cases, for want of time. One is the case of Shri Niranjan Brahmachari and the other is the case of Shri Subhashini Bala Basu. What is the use of this screening? Persons who have not received a single farthing are shown as having received loans. There is no machinery to which these complaints can be lodged. This sort of screening is very defective.

Sir, my next point is that the Assam refugees are given Rs. 200 as grants in the beginning. This was stated by the hon. Minister even day before yesterday in reply to a question. But I can show him about fifty letters written by Assam refugees, wherein they say that they have not received a single farthing even after going back to Assam. They are given only one seer of *chiru*, one poa of gur and one rupee per day. This is given when the notice is served and Assam refugees have to go to their locality with the help of that. After going there they are expected to be given Rs. 200. But most of the refugees after going back to Assam have received nothing. This sort of advertising that Rs. 200 has been given to them and that still they are not going, is no good.

Regarding the loans which are being granted, they are being given in driblets with the result that they can-

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not be utilised for rehabilitation purposes. I can mention the names of seventeen refugees who though they were sanctioned as much as Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 12,000 in fact received only Rs. 200 to Rs. 500. Five or six months have now passed and they have written so many applications to the different Ministries that it is difficult even to locate them. Nobody has cared to reply to these letters, not to speak of giving these loans. It is this sort of refugee rehabilitation which is going on in Assam. There has been great bungling as a result of which the Assam refugees are suffering to a great extent.

I would not like to refer to Goreshwar Bazaar. Goreshwar Bazaar was mainly populated by the Bengalee shop-keepers. After the people left Goreshwar Bazaar, the lands which belonged to the P.W.D. were taken away and when after the disturbances the land was wanted, the Assam Government informed the Rehabilitation Ministry that that land belonged to the Railway Ministry. The Railway Ministry was asked by the Prime Minister himself I am told, and the Railway Minister has replied that they have no land and it belongs to the Assam Government. The whole land which belongs to the Assam Government, on which about four hundred shops of Bengalee refugees were situated, has not been given to them and they are not being rehabilitated for that reason in that area.

Another point I would like to submit is that of late force is being applied on the Assam refugees for leaving their camps. I would in this connection request the Rehabilitation Ministry to take the cooperation of the Assam Refugee associations. The refugees want to go; they do not want to remain in camps. But there is no sense of security, and if Government can enthuse them and give that sense of security they are certainly agreeable to go immediately; because, they are not really very much fond of these worst type of camps in which they are living.

Regarding doles I would request the hon. Minister to see that so long as proper screening is made and they are given proper help. Then at least Rs. 200 should be given to them after they go back, and unless that is done there is no question of serving a notice on them and stopping the dole or reducing that dole in the camps.

As regards their going back, I would request the hon. Minister even today to enquire whether it is not a fact that about seven or ten families who left for Assam on the notice of the West Bengal Government are still living outside the Gauhati station, because after their return they have not been given any rehabilitation grant by the Assam Government.

I would like to refer to another point regarding the rehabilitation of East Bengal refugees. Now we come to know that a large number of refugee families are being taken to U.P. In U.P., naturally, the refugee population is concentrated in the two districts of Naini Tal and Pilibhit. There are a lot of complaints from these refugee colonies. The main complaint is that after the refugees are sent to these places they have to wait for eight or nine months for rehabilitation. If the Dandakaranya project is prepared to receive these persons, why should so many refugee families be sent to U.P. where there are a lot of complaints? I think the hon. Minister should divert these refugees to Dandakaranya.

And lastly I would make this request to the hon. Minister, because he has a wonderful knack of shifting the responsibility from his own shoulders to the shoulders of others who are not accountable to us; that is the only reason for which he is shifting these things to the States and other departments so that none may be accountable to us in regard to

the problems of rehabilitation. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to help us, and I can give him an assurance that I can take ninety per cent of the Assam refugees to their places if he gives this assurance about their rehabilitation in Assam and stands security for them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bimal Ghose. Five minutes.

Shri Bimal Ghose: I will finish within five or six minutes.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, he might speak while sitting; he is not well.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, he can sit down and speak.

Shri Bimal Ghose: Thank you, Sir, it is not necessary. I will briefly refer to two or three points. A serious defect of the Rehabilitation Ministry or the approach of the Government to this problem of refugee rehabilitation appears to me to be this, that for some time now the emphasis is on winding up the Department, not on the problem of rehabilitating refugees. I will not say that this Department should be a permanent one. But let the Department say that the refugees will be rehabilitated and as soon as their rehabilitation is completed the Department will go out of existence. Then nobody will be sorry, and I am sure the hon. Member will be in position somewhere else. So I would request the hon. Minister, as many of my friends have said, not to commit Hara-kiri himself.

The second point is that before the refugee rehabilitation problem is completed, he should also consider the question of compensation to the East Bengal refugees. I am sorry that my hon. friend Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi is not here. He made a comparison between East Bengal refugees and West Pakistan refugees. I would not have made that comparison. Both have suffered and both should get compensation. Whoever gets a few rupees more, it is immaterial to me. But the problem remains that while in West Pakistan there was this compensation which the refugees obtained, in East Pakistan, on account of a friction, the refugees have not got that. Something should be done in this respect.

Associated with this question is the rehabilitation of the employees in the Rehabilitation Department. When the Department is going out of existence, what is going to happen to them? The employees of the Rehabilitation Department are very much worried about their future. And I would like the hon. Minister to assure us that their future will also be looked after.

The third point is about Dandakaranya. I would ask the hon. Minister to be a little patient. The reason why the refugees have refused to go latterly has been this. We had also told the hon. Minister earlier that the first refugees who had gone there did not have a very happy experience, and it is the first batch of refugees who carried tales about Dandakaranya. I am sure, now that the conditions have improved and this fact gets known, the Bengali refugees will also be going. Therefore, I would like him to be a little more patient and give some more time. And before he accepts suggestions that others should go, he should consider the suggestion of my hon. friend Shri A. C. Guha that the partially rehabilitated refugees should be given an opportunity, not up to only 10 per cent, but to the extent that the partially rehabilitated refugees want to go.

Lastly, the Assam refugee problem has been referred to by my hon. friend Shri Aurobindo Ghosal and I do not want to dilate on it. I would like to know if the Berubari refugees have also been entrusted to the hon. Minister's care and, if so, what he is doing in that regard.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, fourteen years ago this Ministry was created in the wake of partition.

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About ninety lakhs displaced persons left West Pakistan and East Pakistan and came over to India. About forty-eight lakhs came from West Pakistan and about forty-two lakhs from East Pakistan. During all these years we have passed through many stages, the stage of relief, then rehabilitation, and, in the case of displaced persons from West Pakistan, also compensation. About Rs. 400 crores from our own national revenues—we have not received a penny's aid from any other country or any world organisation—have been spent on the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons. And in the case of the western region, compensation as far as urban evacuee property is concerned has been given to the tune of about Rs. 150 crores. This is made up of cash, allotment of houses and adjustment of public dues. Over and above that, we have allotted nearly 25 lakhs standard acres of land and about a lakh rural houses. At a rough estimate the value of these lands and houses may be in the vicinity of about another Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 120 crores.

So, Sir, you will see that large sums of money have been spent on the relief and rehabilitation and for a section of the population even in the payment of compensation We have to see, after all these years, whether the particular purpose for which this Ministry was set up, namely to deal with the human problem of these unfortunate people who had to be taken out of their roots, from their hearths and homes, the lands of their forefathers, whether that problem has resolved and, if so, what remains to be resolved and whether for the residuary problem that there is today, the special Ministry that was created fourteen years ago should continue or not. That is the problem or that is the question which has been posed to me by practically every hon. Member. What was the problem? To what extent has it been resolved, and what remains to be resolved? For the residuary problem, do we still need a specialised Ministry? I shall try and answer as fully as I can, these criticisms or these kind of observations, because I could see that as far as the Ministry is concerned, as far as the officers are concerned, including the Minister himself, there has been all round appreciation of the work that we have done. There was a time when I was being accused of saying 'We shall see that this Ministry never comes to an end'. But nobody is accusing us; today, the advice that has been given to me by every friend, whether from this side of the House or from the other side of the House is that I should not indulge in my suicide, in my *hara-kiri*, in my political dehabilitation, and that I should go slow. I appreciate all those kind sentiments.

I shall first take up the eastern region, because, for the last six years or so, I have spent a major part of my time there. As I have just told you, there are about 42 lakhs displaced persons in the eastern region; of them about 32 lakhs are in West Bengal and the remaining, namely about ten lakhs are in Assam, Tripura, Bihar and Orissa. As far as these four States are concerned—I am leaving out West Bengal—we have already given assistance to about 1,85,000 families in these four States, involving an expenditure of Rs. 60 crores. Now, the Rehabilitation Departments in all the four States that I have just mentioned have already been closed, but before the Departments were closed, I took care to see firstly that the State Governments were consulted, and secondly to find out what the residuary problem in those States was. The residuary problem was discussed with sympathy and consideration. I feel—and that has been my feeling for a very long time—that if my Government can give me Rs. 400 crores to spend on the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons, I can certainly go to the Government and to my colleagues and ask for a few crores of rupees more. I would not myself like that this problem which has been tackled

all these years and on which such huge finances or such huge amounts of money have been spent, should, in the fag end of the life of this Ministry, be stinted or dwarfed or not properly attended to for want of a few more crores of rupees.

So, the residuary problem was fully discussed with the State Governments and whatever provision was required for meeting the residuary problem in those States has already been agreed to and provided for. Now, that would leave the problem of West Bengal.

As far as the problem of West Bengal is concerned, up till now, we have given rehabilitation assistance to 4,55,000 families. This is an addition to the 1,85,000 families that I have just mentioned in those four States, and the expenditure comes to about Rs. 130 crores.

The problem of Bengal, as has been rightly remarked by the gentleman who opened the debate and by my friend who followed him....

Shri Muhammed Elias (Howrah): The one is a gentleman and the other is a friend? Is it because he belongs to the Opposition?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The objection is that all are hon. Members here, no friends and no gentlemen.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No gentlemen? I am very sorry. I apologise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: All Members here are to be addressed as hon. Members, and no distinction is to be made.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: They are not to be called gentlemen? Very well. I shall leave it at that.

The hon. Member Shri Prabhat Kar who initiated the debate and was followed by Shri A. C. Guha made two pointed observations. One was in relation to the campers, and the other was in relation to the partially rehabilitated families within the State of West Bengal.

As far as the campers are concerned, today I have been accused, and I think I have been accused once before also, that I have allowed these unfortunate people to live in camps for a very long period and that proper action has not been taken in the matter either to rehabilitate them or to disperse them from the camps. I plead guilty to the charge, and I plead guilty to the charge on this account namely that these unfortunate people who came from East Pakistan came in a tattered and shattered condition. I saw them with my own eyes at some of the border stations. As many as 10,25,000 persons out of 42 lakhs persons had to be taken inside the camps.

When I took over this Ministry about six years ago, the number of campers then was round about 30,000 to 40,000. You would see, Sir, that it has been a question of clearing the camps and filling them. We keep on clearing the camps and rehabilitating the persons, but Pakistan kept on sending more people out of East Pakistan, and again filling my camps. I went to Bengal or to Calcutta with great hopes, but soon after my arrival, my friend from Pakistan—about which reference has been made by Shri D. C. Sharma already—sent out within two years, namely 1955 and 1956, as many as six lakhs of persons. Of them, over 50 per cent., nearly 53 per cent., found admissions in camps. The result was that my camp population which was about 30,000 to 40,000 only at that time immediately rose to about 3½ lakhs. Now, it can be said that perhaps proper measures have not been taken in the matter of their rehabilitation, that we have been soft with the State Governments, that perhaps we have not exercised the same amount of control over the establishments, as we should have done. In fact, our Estimates Committee has talked about it and said that our res-

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ponsibility does not finish with the sanction of a scheme or the sanction of a loan only but we have to see that that scheme is fully implemented. We are taking that action, and are doing all that is humanly possible. But 3½ lakhs persons had to be admitted in camps. Today, the number is only about 80,000. Even during this year, I mean 1960-61, 45,000 persons have left the camps.

Last year, unfortunately, the Dandakaranya scheme was discussed whether in Bengal or in this House in such a way that—I do not minimise my shortcomings; nor do I minimise my misfortunes—the result was that this scheme started with a very bad start. Till then, refugees were going to Dandakaranya in very large numbers, but, suddenly about this time last year, it was decided that till certain conditions were fulfilled in Dandakaranya, no refugees should go there. What I did was that I invited the Chief Minister of West Bengal along with his colleagues, I invited a large number of members of the West Bengal Assembly representing each group plus a large number of editors of newspapers, both from West Bengal and from Delhi, to go to Dandakaranya and see things for themselves. It was stated that it is a good scheme and it has great potentialities. The requests made by the Government of West Bengal were (1) that their Chief Secretary, like the Chief Secretaries of Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, should be associated with the project, (2) that there should be a whole-time Chairman, and (3) that the project should be given a substantial amount of autonomy. All the three proposals were accepted. Even then, we found that the refugees were not moving to Dandakaranya. It was suggested in the meeting of the Chief Ministers of the three States, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, over which I presided in Delhi in September, that the voluntary system should be tried. I said, knowing from my past experience, that it was not going to bear any fruit, but I should not object to it. Nothing happened, Sir. Then it was suggested that we should organise a 'Dandakaranya Week' and in that 'Dandakaranya Week', there should be lectures and we should tell the people what facilities they are going to get in Dandakaranya.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: By whom?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The Chairman should go there and explain to the people, the Chief Administrator should go and the Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal would go. That was done and tried for full one week. Result again—nil.

Then a meeting was held between me and the Chief Minister of West Bengal in early December. On one side, we have already spent about Rs. 10 crores on the implementation of the Dandakaranya scheme, expenditure to the extent of Rs. 15 crores has already been accepted and my budget for this year is Rs. 7 crores. On the other, during the whole of 1960-61, though we have been spending in Dandakaranya at the rate of Rs. 2 lakhs a day, I have also been spending Rs. 1 lakh a day on the maintenance of camps in West Bengal; our expenditure on camps in West Bengal—we have no camps in any other State in India—last year was Rs. 3:15 crores; I asked the Chief Minister and Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal as to what we are to do under the circumstances. If I am going to develop the Dandakaranya project, if I am going to have a big organisation there, what is the purpose therefor? It has cost us anything between Rs. 70—80 lakhs a year. I have purchased reclamation machinery to the value of Rs. 4½ crores. Foreign exchange to the extent of Rs. 2½ crores has been utilised in the purchase of that machinery. The number of Komatsu tractors that we purchased in 1959 was 58. The number of Komatsu tractors for which orders were placed last year is 78. The number of Caterpillar trac-

tors I have bought from America and put in Dandakaranya is another 45. And on top of it, we have got the old CTO tractors. We are going ahead with the development programme. Thousands of acres of land have already been reclaimed; others are in the process of reclamation. Villages after villages have been set up.

But, Sir, I had to ask the Chief Minister of West Bengal: what are we to do under the circumstances? This voluntary system does not seem to carry any weight with my friends in camps in West Bengal. I do not want to go into this aspect, whether it is a vested interest or a political interest. I am not concerned with that. I am only concerned with this aspect of the matter as to whether the Dandakaranya scheme is going to succeed or going to fail. Last vear I was on the mat for it. There has not been even a little criticism of the Dandakaranya scheme this time. I am glad, and I am grateful to the House for it.

So a decision was taken that this could brook no further delay and notices shall have to be issued to the campers. This decision has been taken with the full concurrence and unanimity of support of the Government of West Bengal. We started issuing notices from January 1961. During the last three months, notices have been issued to about 5,000 families.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Reports speak of 1700 only.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: In the initial stage, the number was 1,700. During the months of February and March, notices have been issued to another 3,000 or 3,500 families.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What was the period of the notice?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am coming to that.

It has been agreed that during this month notices shall be issued to another 2,000 families, excluding the 1,000 families who are to go to U.P.

I might just say a word about U.P. Rehabilitation in U.P. has been of the highest order. Up till now, there has been a tremendous demand upon me, and in this case I believe my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, will also agree with me....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I agree.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: ....that the refugees from East Bengal do not wish to go to Dandakaranya and wish to go to U.P.

An Hon. Member: Let him refer to him as hon. Member Shri Banerjee.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Yes, my hon. friend from Kanpur.

We agree generally outside the House if not inside the House, but this time he will agree with me inside the House also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sometimes we do agree inside the House also.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: It has been decided that notices to 8,000 families shall be issued till the end of April 1961. The total number of agriculturist families in camps in West Bengal is 16,000. So by the end of this month, notices would have been issued to 50 per cent. of the families. From the 1st of May onwards, notices shall be issued to 1,000 families every month, meaning thereby that the process of the issue of notices shall be completed by the 31st December 1961.

When I was coming to Delhi only a few days ago, I saw my friend, Shri Profulla Sen, and told him that generally questions are asked in Parliament at the time of the discussion of the Demands of my Ministry and I am going to be asked a pointed question: 'Is the history going to repeat itself?' This time, do we mean to be firm in the issue of these notices and the dispersal of these families from camps who refuse to go to

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Dandakaranya or U.P.?' He said: 'You have my authority to say that we shall deal with the matter firmly'.

Why are we doing that? For the simple reason that Dandakaranya today is a success. Large sums of money have been spent on Dandakaranya. I want Dandakaranya to succeed. I am prepared to defy my hon. friend, Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, and some other hon. friends here and say that as long as I am the Rehabilitation Minister, the first charge on me shall be the rehabilitation of campers from West Bengal and the second one will be the advancement of the interests of the tribals there.

15 hrs.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: I asked what is the period of the notice.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am coming to that. Once these campers have been dispersed, then the question shall arise what should be the shape and the character of this Dandakaranya project. I am sure, if it is decided that every one can be taken there, then perhaps the Minister for Rehabilitation may not be incharge of this project. But, I do feel that if the Dandakaranya project is to succeed, it must have man-power and if the man-power is to come from the camps in West Bengal, till that manpower comes, we cannot implement the scheme properly.

The period of notice is two months. Some notices have expired and according to the State Government, doles of 1500 families have already been stopped. In spite of this decision, in spite of these notices, in spite of this propaganda, the response from the camps in West Bengal is highly disappointing. During the last three months I do not think more than 200 to 250 families, in spite of these notices, have gone to Dandakaranya.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Have the doles been stopped in those cases?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Sir, I can assure the House that every possible effort shall be made, every persuasion that is humanly possible shall be availed of in asking the campers in West Bengal to go to Dandakaranya and if they do not go, we will be left with no option but to stop their doles. I am not using any compulsion. A friend of mine belonging to the Opposition party said only a few days ago in the Bengal Assembly, then repeated it in his paper, that the Government shall have to meet with dire consequences if these refugees are asked to go to Dandakaranya and doles stopped. My own feeling in the matter is, and I would like to tell the hon. friend of mine, that you are not a friend of the refugees, you are not a friend of the displaced persons. If you want to make these unfortunate people beggars and use them in your own political game, you are doing no service to humanity, you are doing no service to the displaced persons.

Now, I shall deal with partially rehabilitated families in West Bengal. I am not prepared to accept that their number is 20 lakhs. That would be a very high exaggeration even if it comes from Mr. Guha.

Shri A. C. Guha: Out of 20 lakhs rehabilitated, 50 or 60 per cent. will be partially rehabilitated.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Ten lakhs. I do concede that everyone in West Bengal has not been fully rehabilitated. Whatever the reasons may be—I need not go into them—whether it is the love of a Bengalee for West Bengal, whether it is my fault that I am not able to inculcate full sense of confidence in him, he has not gone outside West Bengal to the extent that we wanted him to go. And the result has been that in that State, which was partitioned unfortunately on account of the creation of Pakistan, two-thirds of the land went away to Pakistan, one-third came to West Bengal along with that

came over 80 lakhs displaced persons. There is a tremendous amount of strain on the land and the physical resources in West Bengal. There is unemployment. There is the highest density of population. On one hand I am told that we have failed in setting up of industries, and my hon. friend Mr. Prabhat Kar said that we have failed to provide employment in a problem State, on the other hand it is his Party that goes on trumpeting everyday that there is a lot of land available in West Bengal. West Bengal has reached a saturation point. There are no lands available in West Bengal and if you want these partially rehabilitated families....

Shri Muhammed Elias: Have you ever replied to the alternative proposal which has been given by the West Bengal Opposition members and which was also placed before this House several times? The alternative proposal was to reclaim land in South Bengal by which thousands and lakhs of refugees can be rehabilitated there. You have never replied to all those points.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am very thankful to my hon. friend Mr. Elias for kindly reminding me about those things. But, I do not propose to deal with them. I am only saying that the problem of the partially rehabilitated people must be tackled. For this what we have done is that we told the West Bengal Government, "Will you please assess your problem and let us have the details?" Only about one and a half months ago—I think, I am correct—a meeting was held at the level of the Secretaries where the residuary problem of the Government of West Bengal was discussed. We are asking for a little more information and after the information is received, I propose to discuss the problem of the partially rehabilitated families in West Bengal with the Chief Minister and the Rehabilitation Minister of West Bengal themselves. I want to go to them because if I have to prove my *bona fides* to this House, if I have to assure you that the residuary problem is going to be tackled in an efficient manner by the State Government of West Bengal—there should be no difficulty in the flow of funds and the examination of the schemes—I cannot be accused of commiting *hara-kiri* in haste. So, I wish to assure the House that in the next month or two I would be in a position to finalise the residuary problem in West Bengal after consultation at the highest level in West Bengal, that is, the Chief Minister of West Bengal. What the amount is going to be, it is very difficult for me to say. But, a rough idea that has been given to me is that it might be in the vicinity of about Rs. 40 to 50 crores. I have told you, Sir, and I go on repeating that the matter of the partially rehabilitated families in West Bengal shall be fully and properly examined.

Shri Prabhat Kar: What about industries?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As far as industries are concerned, I would give you the figures in brief. I would confine myself to West Bengal because my hon. friend, Mr. Prabhat Kar, conveniently ignored the other four States. The number of medium and cottage industries, set up by the Ministry, by the State Government of West Bengal and the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation is round about 80, involving an expenditure of about Rs. 5.68 crores, and they should provide employment to about 20,000 persons.

As far as employment is concerned, employment is being given through two specific sources: one is through the Employment Exchange and the figure is round about 56,000; the other is through training. We have trained nearly 40,000 persons up till now.

Shri Prabhat Kar: How many of the people trained in your training centres have been employed?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I could not give you the number; but 40,000 persons have been trained and it has cost us crores of rupees.

Shri Prabhat Kar: We have never complained about the expenditure on the part of Government. That is not the point. The point is, exactly how many persons have been really rehabilitated by providing employment?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If you ask me whether I have a follow-up organisation to see if Shri Prabhat Kar after receiving training had been placed in life, I am sorry to say I have no follow-up organisation. But my duty is to provide the avenues of training and that has been done.

Shri P. N. Singh (Chandauli): To see that they get employment is not your job?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My duty is to see that they get their stipends. My duty is to see that these training centres and production centres are fully equipped. If you ask me, 'Is it not part of your duty to have a follow-up organisation'? I would say, 'Yes'. But I may tell the House that I have to deal with 90 lakhs of displaced persons. Perhaps the population of the whole of the continent of Australia is much less than that of the refugee population with which this country was faced.

Now, another charge was levelled at my door by the first speaker. I am very hard pressed for time that I am issuing certificates. I am being most unkind to the displaced persons, though he read it and did say that the instructions were that each case should be considered on merits. I would be the last person to say that the displaced persons who have been rehabilitated should be again dehabilitated. That is not my intention. But, I have also to see that those persons who have received loans, if they are in a position to pay, must also pay. The suggestion of my friend, Shri Guha, is a very very good one. Remit loans to the extent of Rs. 3,500 each. I wish he had got that idea when he was the Finance Minister himself. Anyhow it is better to be wiser after the event. That will solve my problem completely and I would not get all the bouquets and flowers that I am getting in West Bengal or Rajasthan or elsewhere. Once these loans are wiped off, I can assure you that even the opposition parties would take me out in a procession in the streets of Bengal. I have no doubt about it. But, I have to take the loans as loans and grants as grants. I would like to tell the House....

Shri Prabhat Kar: Why don't you create such a situation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When he is to be taken out in a procession?

Shri Prabhat Kar: By the opposition parties.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am planning for Nigambodth Ghat.

The total advance is Rs. 54 crores.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He has so many rescuers; he should not think of going that side.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: From the total of Rs. 53.5 crores advanced in the shape of loans in West Bengal, the loan that has fallen due is Rs. 25.02 crores. Only Rs. 25 crores or half the loan has fallen due. But, what has been the realisation? Rs. 1.22 crores; one-twenty-fifth part of Rs. 25 crores or about 4 per cent. That has been the total realisation in the whole State of West Bengal. And, in this, there are loans from the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation; and there is a loan of about a crore of rupees that has been given to the Transport organisation of West Bengal, a part of which has already been paid. Then, there may be certain recoveries from the industrialists. I do not know, out of this total of Rs. 1 crore, how much has been realised from the displaced persons in West Bengal who have been

helped to the extent of Rs. 130 crores and whose number is 4.55 lakh families.

I will deal, within a few minutes, with Assam and Berubari and then I will go over to West Pakistan.

Shri Prabhat Kar: On the point of certificates being issued and the auctions being made, so far as that is concerned, the loans should be paid by the persons who can pay. There is no question about it. But what would be the position of those refugees who are not in a position to pay?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Hundred per cent loss in loans and 100 per cent relief expenditure is also mine. My own feeling is—I hope I am wrong—that not much attempt is being made to realise the amount of loans.

Shri A. C. Guha: Why don't you write it off?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I accept your suggestion and that is a very good idea and I would take it to our new Finance Minister. I would also tell him that you were good enough to make this suggestion. I am not going to leave it here, because if he can agree that all the money that has been given in the shape of loans....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But Shri Guha has made that suggestion after he relinquished charge of the Finance Ministry. He should not make it now.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: He forgot it. He did not think about this suggestion before.

I was saying that I cannot accept the position that loans are not to be realised. But, I am, certainly, prepared to accept this position that in hard cases, every case should be considered on merits; and if a man is not in a position to pay, he should not be put to such a state of affairs that the rehabilitation that has taken place is completely destroyed.

Assam, I am sorry to say that my friend Shri Ghosal, either he was not here when I replied to that question the day before yesterday fully in Parliament or....

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I was here.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Or, I am sorry to say....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Even today he was reading it.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Or, I am sorry to say, he did not fully realise the implications of the replies I gave. In a few words I say that the total number of families in the camps in West Bengal is only 6,000. At one time the figure was 31,000 persons. Today the figure has come down to about 22,000 because they are in the process of going out. This is the total population of these campers who have come from Assam and have been lodged in the camps in West Bengal. That is point number 1. The second is that I have received back 5,600 forms having been duly verified by the Government of Assam.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Wrong information.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Out of this, the Government of Assam have accepted more than 5,000 as *bona fide* migrants. As regards those who are considered as ineligibles, every form shall be scrutinised by a team of officers, one from my Ministry, one from the Government of West Bengal and one from the Government of Assam. The idea is to see that no unfortunate person who has already suffered on account of the unfortunate circumstances should suffer again. We are prepared to give him the benefit of doubt even if he makes a mistake, a little here or there. And, I would respectfully tell my friends like Shri Ghosal and others that they should not unnecessarily doubt the *bona fides* of the Government of Assam. If out of 5,600 forms they are

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prepared to accept as many as 5,000 as eligibles, it does not lie in our mouths to say that they are doing things which are not a credit to the Government of Assam.

Secondly, the going back of these campers from Bengal to Assam is the concern of the Government of West Bengal. In my discussions with the Chief Minister and the Rehabilitation Minister I have been told that they would like these persons to go back to Assam. Those who have to be rehabilitated should be given rehabilitation assistance by the Government of Assam and those who are to receive relief will be given that relief by the Government of India—plus their railway warrants and journey allowances and all that. (*Interruption*).

Notices are being served upon these families to leave at once. We do not want another batch of persons to be camping in the camps of West Bengal. And, tomorrow, if I survive the *harakiri* I may be told that I made another mistake in allowing these people to stay. I feel that it is in the interests of these unfortunate persons as well as in the interests of the Government of Assam that these persons should go back as quickly as possible.

Now, about 18,000 families were affected *in toto*. About 16,000 are those whose houses, shops and some of their property might have been burnt and looted. In the case of 14,000 the houses and shops have already been repaired. Now, in the case of Goreshwar, I hope I am making a correct statement and I am doing so on the basis of my talks with some of the Bengali-speaking people that I met in Gauhati and they represented every political party. I saw them before going to Shillong and I saw them after coming back from Shillong. The total number of shops burnt in Goreshwar is 60 and not 400. The occupants of 29 shops have already gone back to them. There now remains the question of about 31 shops. There is some dispute about the land where the shops were first built but I have been told by the Chief Minister of Assam himself that he would like these people to come back to that very land. But there is some difficulty about that land. The land that has been offered as an alternate land is already squatted upon. So, the Chief Minister of Assam himself has volunteered to erect 31 shops and he gave that order in my very presence in Shillong. And the site itself is very near to that land. In fact it is on the main road. I am hoping that as far as Goreshwar is concerned this problem of the construction of the shops shall be resolved and the shops constructed soon. I am prepared to tell my friend Shri Ghosal, that after reading one of the dailies quoted here yesterday, I am going to take up the matter with the Chief Minister of Assam and ascertain whether the figure given in that paper which was quoted by Shri Ghosal is correct or whether the figure that was given to me by him and also by the Bengali-speaking people in Gauhati is correct. I shall look into the matter and if any further action is needed, that shall be taken. Now, Sir, I come to Berubari.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There are Bengalis in Assam who were actually shifted to the various camps in Assam itself.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: There are no camps, as far as I know.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They are in Assam and they have to be rehabilitated. First of all the Assam Government promised to pay them Rs. 1,000. But I am told by a delegation which is here that Rs. 1,000 had been paid only in a few cases and the others had not been given anything. I want to know whether it is a fact. That is the fear in the minds of the people and they doubt whether they will be properly rehabilitated. It may be a genuine fear or it may be wrong.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I was in Shillong.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The delegation is here.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Some of the members of the delegation are, I believe, members of the Assam Assembly. I was there for three days. Not one Assam M.L.A. representing Silchar or Cachar came to see me. Two M.L.As. came to see me and their main request was for the setting up of a college. There are two valleys in Assam—Surmah Valley and the Brahmaputra Valley. The Surmah Valley, if not wholly occupied, if not substantially or predominantly occupied, by the Bengali-speaking people The trouble arose in the Brahmaputra valley where the Bengalis were living in small, scattered parts all over the place. I have had talks with them. I may have gained a wrong impression; I am prepared to rectify my mistake, but I can assure my hon. friends opposite that the impression that I gained was that their relations were becoming normal. The sense of insecurity that was there is going or has gone and the Assam Government is doing its level best to rehabilitate them. There is some trouble at the ranks of the lower officials below. Otherwise even the top officials are giving their full co-operation. This is the impression that I gained and that is my own feeling in the matter too. If Shri Ghosal or Shri Banerjee can bring to me some of those friends who have come from Silchar or Cachar or those who are living in the Brahmaputra Valley, I shall see them with the greatest pleasure.

Now Berubari, and I am finished with the eastern region. Here again, I have had talks with the Chief Minister of West Bengal and the Rehabilitation Minister. According to our information, the total number of families that might be evicted may be round about 1000 or 1200; the total number of persons is likely to be not more than 5000.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: A survey is still going on.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: How the partition takes place or when the partition takes place or whether it will be vertical, or horizontal or zigzag is not my concern. My concern is that when these 1200 or 100 families come from the part of the territory that remains with Pakistan to the part of the territory that will be India, proper arrangement should be made for their rehabilitation. Having learnt the lesson of the camps both in North Bengal and for those who have come from East Pakistan, we have taken one definite decision that no camps shall be opened. That is number one. Secondly, there shall be a proper census and screening of each family that comes from Berubari. Thirdly, the migration if it is unfortunately to take place, shall be confined to a specified period which should be the minimum. In the meanwhile, I have asked the State Government to formulate schemes for the rehabilitation, whether for settlement on land or in petty trade; those schemes must come to me as immediately as possible and I shall see that these schemes are sanctioned. I shall also see that these schemes are implemented as quickly as possible so that when these people come they go straight to their rehabilitation sites. Now, let me travel to the west side.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about the value of their property? Are we going to pay them compensation?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Now he has gone to the west from the east.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: This was not answered by the Prime Minister.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards the west, I do not think I have much to say for the simple reason that the problem of rehabilitation in the western region was settled, resolved and tackled two or three years ago. After that we have not advanced any loan; we have not built any houses. Nothing of the nature of what is being done in the eastern region is being done in the

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western region now. The only problem that remained was the payment of compensation to the displaced persons from West Pakistan. The number of persons was about five lakhs; of them nearly 4.90 lakhs—if I go by the report it is 4.86 lakhs—have already been paid their compensation till the end of January 1961. Two months have elapsed since then. I have to pay compensation to another 10 or 15 thousand persons. There was a time when compensation was to be paid to five lakhs of persons; now it is only 10-15 thousands.... (*Interruptions*). As regards the lands, the figures given by my hon. friend Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi, and my old comrade and colleague, are correct. But there is one thing. Out of 24 lakhs of standard acres, permanent rights have been given in the case of nearly 20 lakhs standard acres. But fifty per cent of the persons of these five lakhs have not come to us for their permanent rights. That is the position. Those who had to receive substantial holdings have already received the *sanads*. Now, 2½ lakh persons or 2 lakh persons have to receive only 4-5 lakh standard acres, maybe about half an acre or one acre or 1½ acres each. Perhaps they have not bothered to come to us. I may tell you the reasons; perhaps you know it yourself too. Now the land has been in their possession for the last ten years; it is in their name; they are paying land revenue; they are utilising the produce. They are the owners of that land. Indeed the giving of a *sanad* to them is only for mental satisfaction. They are already the owners of that land. If they want to get the *sanads*, they are welcome to come to us. If they do not want them, well, they are the owners of the land, and they have got the substantial right to mortgage, sell or transfer the land to anybody. So, the question does not arise.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: They cannot be transferred unless they have the *sanads*.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I would request my hon. friend to ask them to come to me. He admits that the *sanads* in the case of 20 lakh acres have already been given to nearly three lakh persons. If the others are not coming, I am not going to keep the establishment alive for them in Jullundur. They can come and see me even now. They are at liberty to do so. This Ministry, even now, will go on for a few months more, and if anybody wants to come to take the *sanads*, I shall see that they are given to them. But to suit their convenience, this Ministry is not going to be kept alive.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Permanent rights can also be given to them *in absentia*. It is not necessary that it should be put on record that the rights should be conferred to them permanently.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I shall have that matter examined. I am very grateful to him for the suggestion. If by merely sitting in my office, permanent rights can be conferred on them, I shall do it by a notification.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: The only hurdle is about the public dues under the Act. If they are not there, then the rights can be conferred. There is nothing standing in the way.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am very grateful to him. The position is that of a man who owes me for the past ten years and it has taken ten years to realise from him. If he had not received anything from me he would have come. So, the public dues appear to be more, and he is avoiding me! I shall go into the matter, but I am prepared to give an undertaking to this House that if those people come to me, I shall see that the *sanadas* are given to them. If any simple procedure can be devised by which the *sanads* can be given to them, that procedure shall also be examined.

Then there was the question of negotiations with Pakistan. These are the only two questions which remain in regard to western Pakistan. There is no other question.

An Hon. Member: What about public institutions?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am coming to that. About my negotiations with Pakistan, I still claim that I have a large number of friends there. Some unfortunately have been murdered. Some others had to leave Pakistan. Some of them are no longer in political power.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: None of them committed *Harakiri*!

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: None as yet! The position is that in spite of our best efforts, we have failed to get any satisfactory response from Pakistan. I must admit that. Firstly, this problem can be divided into two parts: one is the difference between the evacuee assets left in Pakistan and the difference in the evacuee assets left in India. We have left evacuee assets to the extent of Rs. 500 crores. The evacuee assets in India are round about Rs. 100 crores. There is a difference of Rs. 400 crores. In spite of my visits to Pakistan—and they had been frequent—the Pakistan Government has never cared to even discuss this question.

The other part of the question is the implementation of the movable properties agreement. There too, I have done my best. Two meetings have been held lately. We have never been told 'No'. But we went about holding meetings. We went to Pindi; they came here; we went to Karachi and they came to Delhi. They feasted us; we feasted them. We issued communiques, but in a nutshell, hardly anything comes out of it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Then why did you go there?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have not lost all hopes as yet. I am trying to do my level best. Even during the fag-end of this Ministry, if anything can be done, I shall see that every honest and possible effort is made. At the suggestion of my hon. friend there, I propose to write to my opposite number in Pakistan and request him to see if anything can be done in this matter. If my going to Pakistan shall help matters, I am prepared to do it.

Shri Muhammed Elias: What have the Opposition Members to do with this?

Some Hon. Members: He said, "opposite number".

Shri Muhammed Elias: I am sorry.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My hon. friend Shri Muhammed Elias is very sensitive, he is allergic to me. I like him so much. He comes to me many times in Calcutta. We talk things over, and he gets the things done but in the House he is very allergic to me. I do not know why.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: After some time, likes also begin to repel each other! He said, "opposite number" and not "Opposition Member".

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I shall now go back to the eastern region for one minute, because it is very important. As you konw, a charge was levelled against me to the effect that nothing has been done in the case of Muslims who have come back from Pakistan or in the case of Muslims who were displaced and are within the State of West Bengal. The position is that 12,808 applications were received from those Muslims who had gone away to Pakistan for the restoration of their holdings. In 12,699 cases restoration has been ordered and might have taken place. And only 109 cases remain out of 12,808.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: No actual restoration; only there is the order.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The second point is that of those whose properties were taken—all the Hindus and Muslims—and occupied by the displaced persons, the number of such properties is 1,775 in all—the number of Muslim property is 834 and that of the Hindus, 941. The number of displaced persons living in these properties is 19,000—5,000 in Muslim houses and 14,000 in Hindu houses. It is a very big problem. But I do feel and I honestly concede that if a man's house has been taken, either I should give him the clear possession of the house or he should be given at least what he is entitled to, namely, compensation should be given to him. We cannot allow this state of affairs to continue indefinitely. So, in this matter too, a meeting was held with the Bengal Government. I think there were two or three meetings with the Chief Minister of West Bengal who also made a statement in the Assembly there only the other day that we are looking into this question. Our idea, at the moment, is that if alternative accommodation cannot be provided for these 19,000 displaced persons, the best course possible for us would be this. If the value of these properties is reasonable and the properties have not completely outlived their life—we propose to acquire all these properties and pay compensation to the owners, both Hindus and Muslims.

I have already taken a lot of time, but a number of points were made by hon. Members about the Western region. I feel I have no right to proceed further, though I would like to go on and refer to those points, if you like.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is no question of my liking but he can refer to them within five or ten minutes.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I will try. I will refer to some of those points briefly in passing. My hon. friend from Delhi referred to one thing, namely the payment of grants to the emigrants from Jammu and Kashmir. We have invited the declaration forms; at one time the number was round about 30,000. I think we have received back about 20,000 or 25,000 forms. Action has already been taken in about 9,000 cases and about 6,000 cases were sent to the Pay and Accounts Officer. About 2,000 or 3,000 have come back. The others are in process of coming back, and the payment has started. I shall try my level best to see that all these cases are disposed of within the next six months.

Shri Balraj Madhok: What about the 20,000 or 25,000 people for whom payment has to be made yet?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My hon. friend has come to this House for the first time today. I would like him to meet me sometime outside the House. We will go into all these questions. All these questions have been discussed. I only wish to tell him for his information that there are such things as Compensation Rules, Compensation Act, etc.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Meeting outside the House?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There is nothing bad about it.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: He comes to see me outside the House so often. Because he belongs to the Jan Sangh there, why should he feel fidgety about it? To me he is as good a Member as anybody else. He represents New Delhi, and in matters regarding Delhi he wants certain difficulties which he has in mind to be removed. I shall certainly try and help him. I can only say that I had the misfortune of not listening to his election speech. But I listened to his speech today, I thought he was repeating his election speech.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We must show him some respect.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am sorry.

Shri Balraj Madhok: He is a very senior Member of the House; he should know better than myself.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have already pleaded on his behalf; he need not pursue it further.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am sorry that it has been taken in a bad sense; I did not mean it. He has come to the House for the first time and he deserves all consideration, courtesy and regard. In fact, I have invited him to come and meet me and I am prepared to discuss with him all questions relating to Delhi. I did not mean to belittle him in any way; I hope he will forgive me.

श्री ब्र० भ० तारिक : मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब से एक बात पूछनी है । जम्मू काश्मीर का जिक्र करते हुए आनरेबल मेम्बर, श्री मधोक ने कहा कि वहां जो रुपया तक्सीम किया जाता है, वह सही तरीके से तक्सीम नहीं किया जाता है । मैं वज़ीर साहब से जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सिलसिले में सही पोजीशन क्या है ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि काश्मीर में जितना रीहैबिलिटेशन होता है, वह सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मशविरे से होता है, जिन लोगों को जायदाद दी जाती है, वह सैंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के मशविरे से दी जाती है और इस बारे में हर छः महीने के बाद कांफ्रेंस होती है ? मैं वज़ीर साहब से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि वह इस मामले पर रौशनी डालें ।

[شری اے - ایم طارق - مجھے مدسٹر صاحب سے ایک بات پوچھنی ہے - جس کشمیر کا ذکر کرتے ہوئے آنریبل ممبر شری مدھوک نے کہا ہے کہ وہاں جو روپیہ تقسیم کیا جاتا ہے وہ صحیح طریقے سے تقسیم نہیں کیا جاتا ہے - میں وزیر صاحب سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس سلسلے میں صحیح پوزیشن کیا ہے -

دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ کیا یہ صحیح نہیں ہے کہ کشمیر میں جتنا (ریہیبلیٹیشن ہوتا ہے وہ سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کے مشورے سے ہوتا ہے - جن لوگوں کو جائداد دی جاتی ہے وہ سینٹرل گورنمنٹ کے مشورے سے دی جاتی ہے اور اس بارے میں ہر چھ مہینے کے بعد کانفریس ہوتی ہے - میں وزیر صاحب سے درخواست کرونگا کہ وہ اس معاملے پر روشنی ڈالیں -]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वज़ीर साहब ने कहा है कि यह लम्बी बात है और इस लिये उन्होंने मधोक साहब से इल्तजा की है कि वह उन से बाहर मिल लें । यही बात वह तारिक साहब से भी कहेंगे और वे दोनों इकट्ठे उन से मिल लें ।

श्री ब्र० भ० तारिक : उन्होंने कहा कि वहां पर पैसा सही तरीके से खर्च नहीं होता है। मैं इस बारे में वज़ीर साहब से जानना चाहता हूं ।

[شری اے - ایم طارق - اُنہوں نے کہا کہ وہاں پر پیسہ صحیح طریقے سے خرچ نہیں ہوتا ہے - میں اس بارے میں وزیر صاحب سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں -]

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : मैं काश्मीर के बारे में इतना अर्ज कर दूं कि जहां तक उन लोगों का ताल्लुक है, जिन को कि हम ने ग्रान्ट देनी है और जिनकी तादाद २५ से ३० हज़ार है—और चन्द एक करोड़ रुपया उन को मिलेगा—उन की ज़िम्मेदारी मेरी है, वह मामला मेरे महकमे का है और उस का काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट से कोई ताल्लुक नहीं है ।

जहां तक शरणार्थियों की आबादकारी का सवाल है, चाहे वे जम्मू में हैं, चाहे वे श्रीनगर में हैं, चाहे वे कठूआ में हैं, किसी भी

[श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना]

जगह हैं, उस की जिम्मेदारी मेरे ऊपर है, लेकिन मैं अपनी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की मार्फत पूरी करता हूं। यह कायदा है। मैं खुद जाता हूं और देखता हूं। अगर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट में त्रुटियां हैं, तो मुझ में भी हैं। मैं अपनी जिम्मेदारी से सुबकदोश नहीं हो सकता।

As regards the Purana Quila people, this question had been before the House a number of times. The total number of families involved is 689. Out of them, 239 families have already been given plots or tenements and they have left Purana Qila. Another 450 families have also been allotted plots. The arrangement was, the word of honour was, that "after these plots are given to us, we shall vacate the Purana Qila". But I am sorry to say that they have not stuck to their promise and their word of honour. Action is being taken against them. Even after alternative accommodation has been made available to them, if they still refuse to leave, I shall be left with no option, but to evict them.

Shri Balraj Madhok: Where will they go for money for building huts on the open plots?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: They can go to the small housing scheme, to which the hon. Member himself referred.

Shri Balraj Madhok: You want to remove them from Purana Qila to open plots where they cannot live.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I shall see that they are removed.

Shri Shobha Ram: What will be the fate of those people who are not in a position to pay the price of the land? If they fail to pay the price of land, will they continue to be in possession of the land?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Is he talking of people in Rajasthan? I am talking of Purana Qila.

Shri Shobha Ram: On a point of further clarification, I wanted to know about the people of Rajasthan in Alwar and Bharatpur districts.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will move down to Rajsthan after this

श्री प्रभात कार : अभी वे पुराने किले में हैं, जब राजस्थान जायेंगे, तो देखेंगे।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : पुराने किले के बाद पहले फरीदाबाद आयेगा।

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): so many people from Sind (Pakistan) have come and settled in Gujarat and other places. Nothing is said about those refugees.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The problem of Faridabad can be divided into two heads: one is about employment and the other is about the sale of houses. As regards employment according to our information and the survey we made sometime back, the total number of families which have been settled in Faridabad is round about 5,000 and odd. Amongst them, the number of employable adults is 6,000. Out of them, 2500 have found employment in Government service, semi-government bodies, professions, trades, etc. Over 3000 have found employment in the industries. That will make a total of 5500, out of 6000 persons who are employable. Not only that 2400 or 2500 outsiders have also come to Faridabad and are doing work in the industries. Up till now about 52 industries have been established in Faridabad. I cannot say offhand what is the expenditure. It is likely to be Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 4 crores; may be even more.

What I was trying to say was, if 2400 persons from outside can come and get employment in Faridabad in

these industries, there can be no difficulty for the remaining few hundreds if they want to come and seek employment.

15.47 hrs.

[DR. SUSHILA NAYAR *in the Chair*]

Secondly, I come to the question of the price of the house. You will be interested to know that the question of the price has been before this House and the other House and there have been questions after questions. The price of a house in Faridabad is Rs. 2700 inclusive of the price of the land. At one time the Ministry made a wrong calculation and assessed the price at Rs. 2600. We are sticking to that price. If my friend, Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, does not wish to pay the price today, and wants a period of 30 years to pay the price, he has to pay interest. If he pays the price cash down today, he need not pay interest. Out of these 4000 or 5000 houses, more than 50 per cent have already been sold at the price of Rs. 2600. Others can do likewise and not pay any interest. But if they want to pay the price in 30 years on hire-purchase basis, I am afraid the interest has to be paid. When I was not trusted, I invited Shri H. N. Kunzru, who was at one time Chairman of the board. I asked him to go into this question, but he declined my request. Then, those people went to the highest in the land, I mean the Prime Minister of India. He was asked to look into the matter.

The Prime Minister discussed the matter with me at length. He also sent for those persons. He told them that they have not paid their arrears for the last 10 years. The arrears alone come to about Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs. I had given them the concession that instead of paying the arrears at one stroke, they can pay one month rent and one month arrear and I will take the arrears over another period of ten years. The Prime Minister has given them the further concession that instead of paying the arrears in 10 years, they might pay the arrears within the next 20 years, which will be co-terminus with the unexpired period of the lease, because 10 years have passed and another 20 years remain In this way, instead of paying Rs. 24 per mensum to become the owner of the house, it would be round about Rs. 18.

There is one submission I want to make to the House. If those persons do not wish to become owners of this property, why should they become owners? Let them remain as tenants. After all, in our country there are millions and millions of people who are not owners and who are tenants. Is it essential that every refugee who comes from Pakistan, whether he owned any property there or not, whether he is entitled to any compensation or not, must become the owner of a house in India, not at his own expense but at the expense of somebody else? So I wish to tell my hon. friend Shri Prakash Vir Shastri, that if he is a real friend he should advise them not to become owners of the property. If they cannot pay, let them not pay, let them remain as tenants, and under the compensation rules they have been given the protection over a period of two years. After that the normal rent laws of the State shall apply. They are in Punjab. There are thousands of people in Punjab who are living as tenants. If they are to be evicted they will be evicted as anybody else who does not pay. But my advice to them is that if they are not in a position to pay they should remain as tenants and not become owners. If they feel that in their case no interest is going to be charged, I can only say that let them not have any false hopes. If they feel that when 50 per cent have purchased houses at Rs. 2600 each, they be given at Rs. 1700 or Rs. 1800, I can tell them straightaway, because I am their friend, that I do not want them to live in any false hopes or wrong hopes.

Before I conclude, Sir, I would just like to sum up.

Shri Shobha Ram: What about my point?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Rajasthan?

Shri M. B. Thakore: Gujarat also.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: As regards Rajasthan, this question has been before us since a long time. The number of persons who had been allotted lands for rehabilitation purposes outside the land allotment scheme of Punjab and other States and who were entitled to rehabilitation is 58,000. Of them, round about 30,000 are in Rajasthan and the remaining 28,000 are in other States like Punjab and U.P. In Rajasthan itself, in the districts of Alwar and Bharatpur there are about 20,000 families and the remaining 10,000 are in Ganganagar. These lands were allotted to them in the early stages about 10 acres each. They were given loans worth about Rs. 1200 or Rs. 1000—I do not remember the correct figure. Then the question arose under the compensation scheme whether they can become owners of the land. According to our scheme the period of payment or repayment was about seven or eight years. The first instalment was 20 per cent and the balance was to be paid in seven equated instalments. Knowing their condition and fully realising their needs we decided that in the case of these land allottees—58,000 of them—the period of repayment should be extended from 8 years to 15 years. The second thing we did was that instead of realising 20 per cent in the first instalment they should pay only 10 per cent and the balance 90 per cent over a period of 14 years. The third thing we did for them was that in respect of the food loans which had been given to them in the early stages at the rate of about Rs. 250 involving a total expenditure I think of round about Rs. 30 lakhs or Rs. 40 lakhs—I think the exact figure is Rs. 35 lakhs; I am talking from memory—that money should be remitted. So the loan was brought down from about Rs. 1,150 to Rs. 900, the period was extended and the first instalment was reduced to 10 per cent. from 20 per cent. That happened some five to seven years ago. The House will be surprised to know that in spite of all these concessions my friends in Alwar and Bharatpur have not paid a single penny, though my other friends in Ganganagar—10,000 of them—which is represented by my hon. friend Shri Barupal, have paid. I think out of these 10,000 there may be a hundred or two hundred who have still to pay. The rest of them have paid. So in the same State on one side payments are being made and on the other side payments are not being made.

Shri Shobha Ram: That is not my point.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I am coming to your point. Now, what should be our attitude in regard to these persons? In the meanwhile what has happened is this, that no payments have been made over all these years, not even the loans. My friend has accepted that these loans have not been paid. The price of land according to a rough calculation is about Rs. 4 crores. The amount of loans may be round about Rs. 2 crores. Not a penny has been realised, as far as I know, from the residents of Alwar and Bharatpur or the land allottees of Alwar and Bharatpur in regard to repayment of loans.

Now, as regards land revenue it was put at the rate of one rupee to the State Government and one rupee to us. The State Government at one time made a statement that they will charge only Rs. 1-4-0 and not Rs. 2 and I was told that they will realise full one rupee from these land allottees and the Government of India will be paid only four annas. I told the State Government to make it half and half. When they were going to realise Rs. 1-4-0, I asked them to make it Rs. 0-10-0 each. They did not agree and said that they were not going to

give up the land revenue, they will realise it in full and we will be paid only four annas. There also I agreed.

Now, Madam, beyond that I do not wish to go. I will give you my reasons. During the last few days some of my colleagues and hon. friends had been to see the Prime Minister and they have brought this matter to his notice. The Chief Minister of Rajasthan came to see me two days ago. We also had a long discussion, and it has been decided that this matter shall be discussed in the very near future at the level of the Prime Minister of India, the Finance Minister of India, the Rehabilitation Minister of India and the Chief Minister of Rajasthan who shall also be invited to that meeting. The note that I shall submit to the Prime Minister—a copy of it—shall also be sent to the Chief Minister of Rajasthan well in advance so that all these points are fully thrashed out and a decision taken. This is what we have done. I do not want that any injustice should be caused to those people. But it is also very hard for me to accept that in the same State one section of the population should be asked to pay—they have paid—and the other section of the population should be asked not to pay. It will be very difficult for me to defend my position as Rehabilitation Minister, because I am as much the Rehabilitation Minister of those settled in Ganganagar as of those settled in Alwar and Bharatpur.

Shri Shobha Ram: My point has not yet been replied. I want to know whether the principle that is being applied to the refugees in Faridabad, that those who do not want to become owners will be allowed to remain as tenants, will be applied to the displaced persons in Rajasthan. What about those who do not want to become owners in Rajasthan? What shall be their status? Will they be allowed to remain as tenants?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: That is one of the main points stated in the representation which is before the Prime Minister.

Shri Shobha Ram: What is your stand?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My stand is this.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Minister cannot give you his stand here when the matter is to be discussed at a very high level.

Shri Shobha Ram: Two years back, he sent a letter to us.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member should realise that the time is running short. The Demands relating to the other Ministry have to be taken up. The hon. Minister has already said that the matter is to be discussed at a very high level, at the Prime Minister's level. He has also said that he cannot add anything to what he has said.

Shri Shobha Ram: I am not referring to that representation. Two years back, he wrote a letter to us saying that those refugees who will not be acquiring ownership rights will be continued in their position as tenants and they will not be evicted. Does he stand by it?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. Will the hon. Member resume his seat? Let the hon. Minister proceed with his reply because the Demands relating to the other Ministry have to be taken up.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I now come back to the point....

श्री शोभा राम : मुझे जवाब नहीं मिला ।

16 hrs.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: What about the displaced public institutions?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I shall do my level best for them. What more can I say? We have given them no compensation for their losses in Pakistan and if I can do something, with more funds to see the institutions come to a fruitful end, my hon. friends shall not find me lagging.

I started by posing a question to myself and to the House, and the question was this, whether the circumstances which necessitated the creation of this Ministry 14 years ago still exist and, if so, to what extent and whether a whole-time Ministry is required to deal with that aspect of the problem. I have fully explained my view-point about the eastern region. My position *vis-a-vis* Bihar, Orissa, Assam and Tripura and my problem *vis-a-vis* West Bengal which is confined to two aspects; one is about camps and the other is about partially rehabilitated. About these two points too, I made the position of my Ministry abundantly clear.

As far as the western region is concerned, apart from my negotiations with Pakistan, about which I myself have not got much hopes, as I shall be living in this world and I shall not be committing *harakiri* or suicide, in the words of my hon. friend, till about this time next year, I shall do my level best if any solution can be found. But the closure of the Ministry should not create a wrong impression in their minds. I feel it is in the interests of the displaced persons that this Ministry should not be continued any longer and this year, 1961-62 should be the final year of this Ministry. We have come to the end of our work now, longer and this year, 1961-62 should be fully integrated into the life of the country. This question of separateness has been there for the last 14 years and it has done tremendous harm; whether it is a small section of the population here or a bigger section of the population in some other region, this has been the unfortunate result of this Ministry. It was needed, it was required, to deal with a special problem What we propose to do now is that after transferring the work to the other permanent Ministries of the Government of India—it is my own feeling in the matter; the matter is still to go to the Cabinet; the matter has to go before the Cabinet; it will not be right on my part to make an announcement, a definite announcement when it shall be made—if the viewpoint of the Rehabilitation Minister is taken into consideration, I feel the time has come when this Ministry should be closed, by the end of this financial year, 1961-62.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: What we propose to do is to create a special cell, a directorate if I may call it so; and the refugee problem, whatever it may be, whether of the western or eastern region, will be dealt with by that directorate under a separate Ministry of the Government of India, whichever that Ministry may be. The Dandakaranya project can also go to that Ministry. I hope by that time my friends from East Pakistan would have gone to that area and the suggestion of Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi shall be taken into consideration when it is really treated as a national project and the doors of Dandakaranya are thrown open to every section of the Indian population.

Mr. Chairman: Does any hon. Member wish to press any of his cut motions? I find that no hon. Member wants to press any of his cut motions. So, I shall put all of them to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper, be granted to the President, to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of the heads of

demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 74, 75 and 130 relating to the Ministry of Rehabilitation."

The motion was adopted.

16.05 hrs.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Chairman: The House will now take up the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

DEMAND NO. 86—MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,12,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 87—INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT (INCLUDING WORKING EXPENSES)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 68,68,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department (including Working Expenses)'."

DEMAND NO. 88—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DIVIDENDS TO GENERAL REVENUES AND APPROPRIATION TO RESERVE FUNDS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,60,37,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Posts and Telegraphs Dividends to General Revenues and Appropriation to Reserve Funds'."

DEMAND NO. 89—MERCANTILE MARINE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 69,98,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Mercantile Marine'."

DEMAND NO. 90—LIGHT-HOUSES AND LIGHT-SHIPS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,38,00,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Light-houses and Light-ships'."

DEMAND NO. 91—METEOROLOGY

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,83,42,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Meteorology'."

DEMAND NO. 92—OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,33,88,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Overseas Communications Service'."

DEMAND NO. 93—AVIATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,04,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 94—CENTRAL ROAD FUND

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,00,03,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Central Road Fund'."

DEMAND NO. 95—COMMUNICATIONS (INCLUDING NATIONAL HIGHWAYS)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,97,67,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Communications (including National Highways)'."

DEMAND NO. 96—MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS AND OTHER EXPENDITURE UNDER THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,54,25,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

DEMAND NO. 133—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (NOT MET FROM REVENUE)

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,69,34,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Indian Posts and Telegraphs (not met from Revenue)'."

DEMAND NO. 134—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL AVIATION

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,99,58,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation'."

DEMAND NO. 135—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PORTS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,64,46,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Ports'."

DEMAND NO. 136—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,48,92,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

DEMAND NO. 137—OTHER CAPITAL OUTLAY OF THE MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,30,80,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1962, in respect of 'Other Capital Outlay of the Ministry of Transport and Communications'."

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Minister wish to initiate the discussion on the Demands of his Ministry?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): No. I will speak only at the end. My colleague, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications, will take 40 minutes. I will myself take 40 minutes. The Deputy Minister will take about 30 minutes. So, we will take in all 1 hour and 50 minutes.

Shri Prabhat Kar: In that case, the time for the Ministry should be extended.

Dr. P. Suubbarayan: Still, we are having plenty of time.

Mr. Chairman: The Demands of this Ministry are now before the House. The time limit for speeches will be 15 minutes, which may be extended to 20 minutes in the case of leaders of groups.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): While speaking on this omnibus Ministry, it is difficult to cover all the points in the course of 15 minutes. However, I would like to say something on some of the departments.

I will first take up the Posts and Telegraphs Department. I find that some improvement has been made in this respect and it is gratifying to note that our target for the opening of rural post-offices, namely, 20,000 has been achieved. During the Third Plan also, it is proposed to open another 20,000 post offices. Even now, after extending the postal facilities to several thousand villages, there are quite a few thousands of villages not covered by regular post-offices. There are post-offices even now in some villages which are not well-served and where the post-man goes only once or twice a week. I would suggest in this regard that the delivery system should be improved and more post-offices should be opened. While saying that, I am too conscious of the fact that many of these post-offices that have been established are running at a loss. We have to do that in view of the fact that the Indian Posts and Telegraphs department is a public utility-cum-commercial service. Here I should think that the public utility aspect should be the dominant one. If we suggest the appointment of more post-men, the Minister will immediately say that further losses will be incurred But I would suggest that those villages which are accessible by roads should be grouped together and a post-man should be provided with a bicycle so that he can go to these villages more often than now.

Then I want to refer to one thing in connection with the postmen. There was a recommendation of the Central Pay Commission that these post-men should be given a daily allowance when they go out on duty for more than a day. Unfortunately, this recommendation has not yet been implemented. I do not know for what reasons this recommendation has not been implemented yet. It is quite natural that when a postman goes out he has to spend and whatever are his out-of-pocket expenses they are to be made good. Therefore I would strongly urge upon the hon. Minister to see that these postmen are paid daily allowance as per the recommendation of the Central Pay Commission.

There has been some expansion of the telegraph offices also. I also had

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

been writing for some years for the establishment of a telegraph office in some part of my constituency. But I was told that it is rather expensive and therefore it could not be done. I gave that up. But I have given some thought to this. Why not have combined offices and train the postmasters and sub-postmasters in signalling so that they can perform both the duties? In that way combined offices could be established and with less cost.

I believe some 3 lakh more telephone connections are likely to be given during the Third Plan period. But I would say that this does not compare favourably when you take into consideration the telephone services in other industrially advanced countries. We are far behind them. Much headway has to be made in that direction. But I do not know what is preventing our progress in view of the fact that we have achieved self-sufficiency in telephones to a great extent. Our telephone factories are producing telephones. Our P&T workshops are working well. Our cable factory has gone into full production. All these things put together I should think the figure in regard to the expansion of telephones could be doubled.

While refering to all this improvement, I will also have to point out the dismal failure of the department with regard to the construction of buildings for housing the various offices. Year after year assurances were given in this House that they would speed up the construction of buildings for post offices. But what do we find. During the three years about which the Estimates Committee has reported we so that there is a shortfall of about Rs. 2 crores out of a sum of Rs. 5 crores provided for building. Is this the way of doing it? Year after year assurances are given that this work will be speeded up. When the Budget is presented provision is made. I know for the General Post Office in Hyderabad a provision of Rs. 9 lakhs was made some years ago. That was repeated year after year and year after year it lapsed. It could not be utilised. The same is the case with other offices eleswhere.

Then I come to the question of providing residential quarters to the employees of the department. The Estimates Committee has reported that 4.4 per cent of the employees do not have residential quarters. In a public utility service which is in the public sector, we should be a model employer. But we are not able to provide houses for our employees who have to be in distant places, in some cases far removed from the cities. In cities it is still hopeless. I do not know why year after year there again there is a shortfall. I do not know what steps the Government proposes to take to see that at least these two lakh employees are provided with residential quarters. If we are not going to do this, what right have we to ask the employers in the private sector to construct residential quarters for industrial workers? I hope the hon. Minister will give special attention to this aspect and see that these residential quarters are constructed. In some places these employees have to pay 15 to 20 per cent of their salary, sometimes even 30 per cent, for paying rent for the accommodation that they get.

In this connection I have also to point out my experience. There was a proposal four or five years ago to construct 120 to 200 units in Hyderabad City. Year after year a provision was made, but there again we see that the amount is not utilised and the quarters have not come up..... (*Interruption*). The money is there. There is a shortfall.

My hon. friend has reminded about the question of money. We had been urging for a very long time for the

revision of the fiscal policy. The Government have revised their policy in 1960-61. They have made allocations in the same manner as the Railways have done with railway finances. They have simply copied what has been done for the railway finances. This year the rate of dividend that is going to be paid to the General Revenues will be at the rate of 4.25 per cent of the capital invested. That is because in the case of the Railways we have increased it from 4 to 4.25 per cent. So, here also we have to pay 4.25 per cent. Nowhere has the hon. Minister given sufficient reasons, in no book or literature that has been given to us he has said why he has to pay 4.25 per cent. In the case of the Railways we had been saying that it should not be more than 4 per cent. But the Railways have got another special feature. They have to borrow from the World Bank at a very high rate of interest which the General Revenue pays at the rate of 5 to 6 per cent per annum. Therefore if they have paid 4.25 per cent dividend, there is some reason for that. But here in the case of the P&T I do not know why they are paying 4.25 per cent when the average rate of interest on the borrowing of the Government is only 3.75 or 3.78 per cent. for the last five years. Sufficient reasons should have been given for this. There has to be great scope for development. There has to be great scope for provision of housing. There has to be so much expenditure involved in the construction of buildings. At that rate how can we pay this high rate of dividend of 4·25 per cent? Therefore we have been pleading that a committee should go into this question and decide as to how it should be done. Of course, sometimes in these committees also when the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Minister in charge agree we are helpless as happened in the Railway Convention Committee. Therefore I want to tell the Government to think seriously of appointing a small committee to go into the question of how the P. & T. finances should be shared between the General Revenues and development and how much should be allocated for the Renewal and Replacement Fund and the Reserve Fund. This is very essential. During the course of so many years this aspect has not been touched at all. Therefore I would like the hon. Minister to look into this and see that a small committee is appointed to go into the question of allocation of P. & T. finances.

Then I come to one important aspect of postcards. Postcards are sold at 5 naye Paise each. The handling charges of these are more. I agree with that. I know it costs more to handle them. But today what is happening is that these postcards are utilised by the business houses by printing their letters on them. They do not post the letters under the book post which would cost them 8 naye Paise. The business houses today are sending their letters on a 5 nP postcard by printing them. If the P&T finances have to be improved, I would suggest that there should be a definite ban on printing on postcards. Whosoever has to print should be charged at least the book post price of 8 NP, or the printing of postcards should be banned. That will give some increased revenue to the P&T.

Then I come to another aspect and that is in relation to the employees. The most important thing is that following the last general strike the recognition of the National Federation of P&T Employees has been withdrawn. I would plead that it should be restored. This is an roganisation which has got the support of an overwhelming number of employees. There are a large number of employees who are in this Federation. Many people have tried to disrupt this organisation but they have failed miserably. On the other hand, this organisation has grown. It has not only grown but it is strengthening itself. You should not be vindictive in your attitude towards this Federation. Therefore I would urge upon the hon. Minister to see that its recognition is

[Shri T. B. Vittal Rao]

restored. I am sure the hon. Minister will say that the Whitley Councils are coming up and after that the question will be examined. How long are they to be without recognition? Does the formation of the Whitley Councils bar the recognition of any Federation or Union? The grievances at the Branch level, at the Circle level, at the Divisional level and at the Directorate level have been increasing. These are the very grievances which used to be settled by talks across the table.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: Madam, if I may intervene at this stage, the hon. Member knows as well as I do that these things were settled across the table and they were satisfied. Why did they then go on strike?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Madam, a very fundamental issue has been raised. They went on strike on the question that dearness allowance should be linked with the cost of living index. Then there was the implementation of the decisions of the Fifteenth Indian Labour Conference. These are general issues on which they went on strike. For that you cannot simply withdraw recognition. Already as a punishment you have withdrawn recognition. Nine months are now over. I request you to restore their recognition. They have got the support of an overwhelming number of employees; even today they are mustering strength and gaining strength, in spite of the hurdles, in spite of what some people are doing to disrupt the organisation. Let not Government stand on prestige; let their recognition be restored.

Trade unions have to exist. That is recognised by everyone. It has been recognised in the Second Plan and Third Plan labour policy that trade unions should be there, not only for improving efficiency, not only for fighting for bettering the conditions of the workers and employers, but also to increase production. These are recognised facts. Let us recognise it and restore the recognition of the National Federation of P&T Employees.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Madam, you have rung the bell; I, shall, therefore, not take much time.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member has already taken sixteen minutes. So, he may take another four minutes and conclude.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Now I come to the question of ports. I do not know what is the position with regard to Mangalore and Tuticorin, whether they have been cleared by the Planning Commission. Tuticorin is going to be one of the important ports which is going to handle nearly one million tons. I wish, therefore, that Tuticorin Port is also taken up as a major port. The Mangalore Port is very important from the point of view of export of iron ore. Therefore, this port also should be developed as an all-weather port. We were told that we should await the recommendations of the Intermediate Ports Development Committee. The Intermediate Ports Development Committee has given first priority for the development of these ports. Therefore they should be taken up. The development of Kakinada Port should also be taken up. I remember, in the last session when there was a discussion on the Report of the Committee, the hon. Minister for Shipping said that they had taken all things into consideration. When I said that there would be congestion, if these ports were not developed, he said there was not going to be congestion and the difficulty experienced in previous year was due to the Suez Crisis. This was the reply he gave on the 21st December. In January first week I read there was congestion in the Calcutta Port.

Then the Sethusamudram Project has been hanging fire for a very long time. That also should be taken up. Then I would urge upon the Minister for a direct passenger service between Madras and Rangoon. We were assured that it would be restored. But I do not know when it will be done.

Now I come to the question of national highways. There should be a national highway between Nagpur and Hyderabad. There was a plan by the erstwhile Government of Hyderabad and the railway bridge which was constructed over the river Godavari was constructed as a rail-*cum*-road bridge. That is still there. If the railways permit it, let them go ahead. Otherwise a new bridge may be constructed and a national highway laid.

I would also urge upon the hon. Minister to revise their policy with regard to nationalisation. If a State Government wants to nationalise any pasenger or freight service, the Central Government should not come in their way. The taxation policy of the Government should be firmly laid down. As for the recommendation of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Committee it was said that 75 per cent of the Madras taxation should be the ceiling. This should be put into effect.

Then I come to Civil Aviation. Today there are 74 pilots who are unemployed. They must be absorbed in service. Otherwise, the money that has been spent for their training will go to waste.

During the Second Five Year Plan period it was said there would be ten gliding centres established, but during the whole of the Second Plan not even a single gliding centre has been opened and I do not know when the centre near Hyderabad will be opened.

With regard to Indian Airlines Corporation, I have to say that a morning service should be introduced from Madras to Delhi because the present services are very inconvenient. Even today I went to the Air Priority Officer to give priority for somebody going to Hyderabad. The volume of passenger traffic is increasing and there should be an additional service from Madras to Delhi and that should be introduced in the morning.

I next come to the question of defalcation of Rs. 40,000 in the Calcutta Office of the Indian Airlines Corporation and later Rs. 1 lakh. In April 1960 there was a defalcation of Rs. 40,000 in the Calcutta office of the Indian Airlines Corporation. I do not know how the matter was hushed up. Suddenly the officer who had misappropriated the amount was asked to make good the amount and no enquiry was ordered. Later an amount of Rs. 1 lakh was misappropriated in October and that is under enquiry by the Special Police Establishment. When there is defalcation I find that the financial officers who are responsible for checking and other things are given extension in their service.

Madam, I have one or two points to make with regard to some grievances of the civil aviation employees. I shall mention them and conclude my speech. This is with regard to overtime for the drivers, traffic peons, chowkidars and fire tender operators. This overtime is a legitimate demand. Everywhere it is given. I do not know why this is being refused to them. The question of the working hours of chowkidars has been raised on several occasions, but these people are continuing to work for 12 hours a day. Then certain employees of the Civil Aviation used to be given transport facilities for going to cities or sending their children to schools. I understand this facility is being removed.

Shri Manay (Bombay City Central—Reserved—Sch. Castes): It has already been withdrawn from the 1st of April 1961.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I believe this has been done in Nagpur. I would strongly urge that this facility should be restored.

Shri Barman (Cooch-Behar—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Madam, I rise to speak a few words, especially on the P and T Department. Madam, I con-

[Shri Barman]

sider this Department as very vital and important in the development of the country. It has not only its own intrinsic value in the matter of service directly, but I consider it as a conveyer of the elements of civilisation and development. I consider that this Department is vitally important because it serves the major part of the country, including the rural areas. It is only through the development of this Department in the rural areas that the 85 per cent of the population of the country can come into direct contact with the civilising efforts and developmental efforts of our Government.

Ours is a democratic republic, and we stand for social welfare and social services. If we consider this objective with a little thought then we have to point our finger to the countryside where eighty-five per cent of our population lives. Before this country became free the countryside was absolutely neglected. It was, so to say, absolutely cut off from the civilisation of the world. Now the little service that this Department is rendering to the rural area is awakening the rural area, and the rural areas are coming into contact with civilisation and developmental efforts that are most desired in this Twentieth Century.

My hon. friend Shri T. B. Vittal Rao has mentioned about village post offices. I find from the report itself that up till 1st December 1960 about 39 per cent of our village population are being served with daily postal articles, letters and all that. It is desirable now that this service should be extended to the remaining 61 per cent of the population also. It will require time, but I find from the report that the Ministry and the Department are going ahead and progressing in this direction. That is a good sign and I have only to pay my thanks to the Department and urge at the same time that they should proceed and progress quickly and further, so that the remaining 61 per cent also may be covered as early as possible.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao has also mentioned about daily allowance to the postal peons. Certainly, that is a just demand and the Ministry will certainly find ways to meet that demand. But my view, from my own experience, is that it is the runner who is rather in the most distressed condition. I know from my own experience that the runner has to go to the nearest post office which is more than three miles, about four miles, every day. So he has to start early in the morning, come back in the afternoon, sometimes in the evening, and he has to take his food at a place where he has no friends to feed him. And generally that peon is paid Rs. 25 or Rs. 27 a month. This is a monstrously low payment. That fellow cannot attend to any other avocation of life, and if he has a wife or child to feed I do not know how he can manage it. We are being so unjust to these people. It is because they are unemployed and have no means of subsistence that they take to this hard service. It is service to the nation. It may be that our finances are hard up. But on that account we should not be too hard on these people who have to work from morning till evening and are paid such a paltry sum. I do not plead so much for the postmaster, the extra-departmental postmaster or the village postmaster, because his is a part-time job and he follows his other avocations at the same time. But so far as the runners is concerned I am very sorry to find that they are the most distressed of all these three categories. I have very little time at my disposal and I cannot therefore dilate on this matter at length.

I shall mention one or two other points which I think I should mention here. Progressively the telephone exchanges are now being spread throughout the length and breadth of the country. But some of the sub-divisional towns have not yet been covered. That is contained in the report itself. I would like to specially mention one town, namely,

Matabhanga in Cooch-Behar sub-division. I know quite well that there are a large number of commercial houses there and it is a sub-divisional town. Though a public telephone office has at last been stationed there, there is a great and urgent necessity of telephone exchange connection for that sub-divisional town. It is not connected by any railway and therefore this is all the more necessary.

My hon. friend has mentioned about the interest charges that this Department has to bear. They have been raised to 4·25 per cent. Certainly we want that these commercial departments and social service departments which are doing such sort of social service should be as little taxed as possible. But I find from the report of this Ministry and from other reports as well, especially from the Finance Ministry, that this Department is going to contribute about Rs. 28 crores in the Third Five Year Plan. And we require money so badly. Looking to the necessity for our developments and other things, such increase in the rate of interest is perhaps necessary sometimes. But that is a matter for the Finance Ministry and the Transport and Communications Ministry to settle amongst themselves.

Another service that these village post offices are rendering, I have to mention, is that they are not only serving the people but they are serving the State and the development of the country to a large extent indirectly. From my experience I have seen that as soon as a village post office is opened in an interior area, the Life Insurance Corporation begins to get enough business there. The village people, who formerly had not much faith in insurance or who perhaps did not know about these activities and who perhaps are a little better off now than before, are now coming up and insuring themselves. I think the Life Insurance Corporation will testify to the fact that after the village post offices have spread in the rural areas they are getting more and more business. The money that the public are contributing by way of insurance—and according to the Insurance Act practically 85 per cent of that money is invested in approved securities and government securities—that again goes for financing the development projects of this country. So the more the village post offices are spread and the more they are brought to a secure position, the rural areas will be in a position to contribute to the development finances of the country more and more.

I have one little suggestion to make about these village post offices. Nowadays I know that some of the agriculturists, because the agricultural commodity prices have risen, have got some surplus money in their hands. But they cannot invest that money in the rural areas, because there are no facilities. So, to help these rural people, these post offices, or a few selected post offices could be entrusted with the job of opening savings bank accounts.. (*Interruption*) I am suggesting this to be tried just in a few selected post offices. If that can be done, and if that succeeds, then a lot of finance will be available to Government from the rural areas. At present, what happens is that as soon as a cultivator sells some of his commodities, he has no safe wherein to keep the money, nor does he have any banks in the rural areas where he can deposit the money, with the result that on the very next day or within a month, all his savings are taken away either by a thief or by a dacoit, and thus, his savings are all lost. If that money which is wasted or lost in this way and which falls into evil hands could come to Government for financing our development projects, it would be a good thing, and that can be achieved if the post offices in the rural areas could be utilised for giving an opportunity to the people to open such accounts.

My hon. friend mentioned about the postal union. I am not quite conversant with it. But one thing that I find is that in the P & T Depart-

[Shri Barman]

ment, during the strike, more than 17,707 employees were proceeded against, but the Department have given all reasonable consideration, and now I find that there are only 38 cases which again are under review. I do not know the peculiarity of these 38 cases; perhaps they may be very bad cases. But considering that Government have come out with laurels and the employees have now perhaps understood their mistake in having rushed in for this sort of strike, I would appeal to Government not to look to the employees only but to their families and their children, and to see that wherever it is possible to do so, these 38 cases also may be reviewed in the favour of the employees.

Shri M. R. Masani (Ranchi-East): Madam Chairman, in speaking in support of my cut motions Nos. 1028, 1029 and 1030, I would like, with your permission, to focus the attention of the House on a matter of primary concern to the country falling within the purview of this Ministry. I refer to the development of roads and road transport. I must confess, though I hate to do so, that the results of the last year's working of this Ministry in regard to roads and road transport is not one on which one can express any satisfaction or congratulate my hon. friend the Minister or his able associate the Minister of State.

It was in August, 1959, as the hon. Ministers will recall, that the Report of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee was welcomed with rare unanimity by this House, a unanimity with which the Minister, my hon. friend's predecessor, Shri S. K. Patil, associated himself and on which he expressed great satisfaction. In the year and a half that has passed, however, one sees very little reflection in Government policy of that endorsement given by the Minister and the House to the various conclusions and recommendations of that committee which cover the entire ground.

16.45 hrs.

[SHRI MULCHAND DUBE *in the Chair*]

On the contrary, if I may say so, the cause of roads and roads transport seems to have received many a setback in the last twelve months. Whether one looks at the budget, with its vindictive increase in the excise duties on diesel oil, or whether one looks at the Third Five Year Plan, that conclusion, unfortunately, is difficult to resist. I hope the Ministers will take the House into confidence at some stage in regard to the action taken by the Government of India in implementing the recommendations of that Committee which they welcomed, and point out what remains to be done and why it is not being done.

The fact remains, however that if we are going to talk in terms of a "take-off" in our economic development, then the ground from which the take-off has to take place must be there, and among that ground the road surfaces of this country are among the most important. Now, let us just see how the record stands, because I do not want it to be felt that I have been severe in this assessment. The facts, however, go well beyond what I have said.

We shall take roads and vehicles separately. In so far as the provision of roads is concerned, one would have thought that, as one Plan succeeded another, the recognition of the importance of roads would increase, and the proportion of the funds allocated to the provision of roads for opening up the country to economic development would have also progressed. But what are the facts? During the First Five Year Plan, the allocation for roads was Rs. 156 crores out of Rs. 3360 crores, or 4·6 per cent of the total allocation. In the Second Plan, we find that there are Rs. 248 crores

out of Rs. 6750 crores. The percentage was dropped to 3·7 per cent. And now comes the anticlimax in the Third Plan where out of Rs. 10200 crores, only Rs. 250 crores or so have been allocated, a miserable 2·5 per cent. So, 4·6 per cent drops to 3·7 per cent, and now we come to the anticlimax of 2·5 per cent! This is the way in which the Ministry has been able, with the full support of this House, to obtain from the Planning Commission recognition for the importance of their function in our Government.

Since the National Highways were taken over by the Central Government in 1947 and are the exclusive responsibility of the Central Government, let us see in what condition we find them. The President of the Indian Roads Congress, who also happens to be the Consulting Engineer in charge of road development in the Ministry of Transport itself, had the following description to give of the state of our national highways, and I cannot do better than quote a member of the Ministry itself. He listed the following deficiencies:

1. Eighty major bridges will remain unbuilt;

2. Four hundred miles of missing links will remain to be constructed;

3. One thousand miles of national highways only have single-lane water-bound macadam surface;

4. 11,300 miles will have only a single-lane asphalted or cement concrete carriageway, about 2,300 miles only having a two-lane carriageway;

5. Hundreds of road-rail level crossings will remain to be replaced by over or under-bridges; and

6. By-passes around most of the towns will remain to be built.

In other words, on an average, there is no bridge on a major river crossing, over 187 miles of our national highways, or 80 missing bridges in 15,000 miles. There is no connecting link on every 37 miles of our highways, that is, 400 links missing in 15,000 miles; and only 15 per cent of the track has been provided with a two-lane carriageway, that is, 2,300 miles out of 15,000 miles.

I am sure the hon. Minister will not blame me if I say, because this refers not only to his tenure of office but that of his predecessors', that this is a shocking record, after fourteen years of the Union Government's control of our national highways.

To put these deficiencies aright, which I have just listed from the address of the Indian Roads Congress President, Rs. 200 crores are required. But the Planning Commission, which in this matter shows a distinct bias against the roads, which the Ministry has not been able to cure, has ensured that only Rs. 47½ crores are available. Rs. 153 crores remain unprovided for, for these very essential purposes. May I suggest that the Minister consider approaching the International Development Association for a loan? Such a loan involves no foreign exchange for the country, because it can be repaid in Indian currency. The only foreign exchange component that is required for setting right these essential deficiencies is a small sum of Rs. 3 crores required for high tensile steel for bridges. All the rest can be done out of rupee finance. And as I said, the loan can be obtained from the International Development Association. These are very modest amounts. If you compare them with the Rs. 400 crores which have been cheerfully found for the Railways for electrification, new lines and line development —and that amount of Rs. 400 crores involves a major amount by the way of foreign exchange—this is a measure of the step-motherly treatment which has been given to roads so far, which, as I say, the Ministry has failed to correct in spite of getting the support of this House and of public opinion.

[Shri M. R. Masani.]

When you turn from roads to vehicles, the record is almost as unsatisfactory. The production targets in the Second Plan for vehicles were: public passenger vehicles 22,500 and goods vehicles 69,000. But of these targets, 11,000 passenger vehicles and 27,000 goods vehicles are only replacements. So the net addition is 11,500 passenger vehicles and 40,000 goods vehicles, against an estimated requirement of 21,000 passenger vehicles and 74,000 goods vehicles. The short-fall, the gap, therefore, comes to 9,500 passenger vehicles and 34,000 goods vehicles. This sounds a very big figure, 34,000 trucks. It is a very big figure by way of a short-fall, but these 34,000 trucks equal the capacity of only 10 per cent of the Railways' goods traffic of 50,000 million tons in 1959-60. In other words, even if the short-fall were made good, only 10 per cent of the traffic that the Railways carried in 1959-60 could be diverted to roads.

Now, I do not want to go into any repetition, but in the Report of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee, at pages 42-43, it was shown conclusivly how throughout the world technological change and development is moving away from the railways to air travel and to roads. The railways are ceasing to be a modern, up-to-date means of transportation of people and of goods. This is a worldwide trend. I shall give only one figure to recall to the House how decisive this trend is by pointing out that in Great Britain in 1938, the railways' share of the total inland goods traffic was 65 per cent. In 1948, 10 years later, it had drorpped to 44 per cent, and the roads had taken over the balance. Or, to put it in another way, of the additional traffic generated during the past 20 years, two-thirds had gone to roads and only one-third had been taken over by the railways. In India, we lag sadly behind, as in many other respects. Today the position in India is just the reverse.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I would like the hon Member to consider how our railways are making a profit while the English railways are not.

Shri M. R. Masani: Our railways are making a profit by subsidising themselves through uneconomically high rates and by giving very poor service, a record of which no railway need be very proud.

An Hon. Member: They are even raising the rates.

Shri M. R. Masani: Anyone can make profits when he has a monopoly and when he uses the police power of the State to hinder competition, as the railways have been hindering competition of the roads. I wish that the Transport Minister would stand up for roads and not be an apologist for the railways, as he is doing.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: I am concerned with the whole Government.

Shri M. R. Masani: The Government is a whole. But the Railway Minister shows very little consideration for his colleague of the 'Road' Ministry. There should be some reciprocity between the Railway Minister and the 'Road' Minister (*Interruption*). The Railway Minister rules the roost, while the Road Minister miserably trials behind apologising for his senior colleague. I think this state of affairs should cease and the Road Minister should develop a little more of the same toughness that the Railway Minister shows for his own side.

Dr. P. Subbarayan: May I tell the hon. Member that we are working in co-operation?

Shri M. R. Manasani: This idea of co operation is very peculiar. The Railway Minister sits on the back of the Road Minister, just as the railways are riding on the back of the roads. It is time this unequal relationship were replaced. I am stating what are the facts. I am placing these facts before

the hon. Minister and I am trying to ensourage him to show a little more 'guts' on behalf of that part of the transport services which are entrusted to his charge. It is not his job to go on apologising for the Railways.

Shri M. B. Thakore: We should support the Minister.

Shri Masani: He does not seem want our support. He wants to take shelter behind his senior colleague.

The President of the Indians Roads Congress has pointed out that currently only 10 per cent of the total goods traffic is going by the roads which, as I pointed out, is the reverse of the process in Britain and other progressive countries and this as I said, is due to the discriminating policy pursued by the Government, of fostering the interests of the Railways which are their State monopoly, covering up the inefficiency of the Railways, and retarding the growth and development of roads by avoidance of free and fair competition. The attitude of the entire Government and that of the Planning Commission, as we have seen is loaded in favour of the Railways and against the roads and all forces of fair competition which will serve the country's interests are being retarded for the sake of a State Monopoly.

Even if the roads are defective and inadequate even if they are miserable, we can put them to better use. In England there are 28 motor cars and 9 commercial vehicles per mile of surface road. In India there are 1.82 motor cars and 1.64 commercial vehicles. Even if we do not build more roads, they are our national assert Let us see to it that this national asset is utilised to the maximum capacity by putting on the roads enough vehicles to get the most value out of them, which we are not doing now.

Sir, considering these factors and also the fact that road transport provides more employment and brings more revenue to the Government than the Railways. I can only hope that the Government will give up its very short-sighted policy of hanging on to a wasting asset and, rather than incur losses in out-of-date and out-moded process of transport, will divert finances and funds to roads which are more up-to- date and technoligically more satisfying. That is why my hon. friend can do a great deal by asserting himself *vis-a-vis* the Planning Commission which, in this matter, has unfortunately followed the lead of the Railway Board. It is a pity that there is no sign yet that this is being done.

It would be all very well if this was only an academic issue. But we have seen in the gross muddle that has been made about our coal supply and transport what a heavy price we have had to pay for the neglect of the roads. This is not a new problem.

Mr. Chairman: His time is up.

Shri M. R. Masani: I shall need a few more minutes to deal with the other two cut motions.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Road transport does not carry coal.

Shri M. R. Masani: My hon. friend is a litle out-of-date The question of coal supply and transport is a century old one It is not a new problem. There is a letter written on the 18th June, 1857, that is 104 years back which still exists in the archives of a commercial ins'itution where the coal agent at the mines replied to a letter from headquarters asking for more supplies by saying:

> "You say send coal; I say, send more wagons."

So, even in 1857, the shortage of wagons seems to have been coming in the way of getting coal to the factories where it was required. Now, after 104 year. the Railways are as laggardly in their service to the coal indus'ry as they were then.

[Shri M. R. Masani]

The Chairman of the Indian Mining Association in his speech at the Annual General Meeting on the 24th March, 1961, drew attention to the fact that the roads have great part to play in the transport of coal. I shall presently give figures to satisfy my hon. friend. He said: "The most substantial increases can be obtained by the greater use of road transport. This Association has been pressing for a number of years for an immediate programme of repairs to the connecting roads in the coal field areas and the present crisis dictates that every priority must be given to this work." Then he goes on to press for immediate attention to the Grand Trunk Road between the coalfields and Calcutta and to the Durgapur expressway.

17 hrs.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): One question I want to ask for clarification. What is the proportion of expenditure in carrying coal by railway and by road, which championing?

Shri M. R. Masani: Sir, the road Transport Committee of the National Productivity Council gives the answer to the question which the hon. Member is asking. That report, published by the National Productivity Council, says that as against the current railway cost—including terminal charges of 8 nP. per ton-mile on the broad guage and 12 nP per ton-mile on the metre guage and 26 nP per ton-mile on the narrow gauge, a 12 ton truck on road will carry coal at a cost of 6½ nP per ton-mile and a 15 ton truck can do so as cheaply as 5 nP per ton-mile.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Practically half.

Shri M. R. Masani: Yes; that is the answer to my hon. friend—that the roads can carry coal cheaper than the railways. The old fallacy that railways are cheaper has been exploded once and for all. But the trucks must be heavy trucks and the roads must be such that they can carry heavy trucks. I cannot give half-truths. If you have light trucks, they will be more expensive than the railways. But if you provide adequate road surface which can carry 12 to 15 ton trucks-better still, if you can carry articulated vechicles, the truck-trailer combinations of 21 trucks and more, it will be cheaper still.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Will it not add to the cost of the roads, maintenance and other costs?

Shri M. R. Masani: No; it will be much cheaper. I cannot be sidetracked into this because it has been proved in the Report. I ask my hon. friend to read it fully. It will prime the amounts that can much better be invested on roads than in laying down railway track. But time does not permit me to go into all these details or any argument.

What I am pointing out is that if you can have heavy trucks and truck-trailer combinations, even today you can carry coal from the coalfieds of India to the producing centres for the steel plants in Durgapur and Jamshedpur and other places much cheaper than the railways are able to do.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy (Vellore): What about the investment in the trucks?

Shri M. R. Masani: I am pointing out that by laying down roads and buying trucks this country will get manifold return as compared to every rupees spent on laying railway track and making wagons. Unless the Chairman gives me another half hour, I am not going to enter into all this. In this I am bowing to his decision today. If my hon. friend will kindly turn to the Report of which he has got a copy, he will find that this case has been completely argued in detail. What I am trying to argue is that my hon. friend should understand this fact

that it is not correct as some people seem to think that road cannot carry coal. The roads can carry coal much cheaper than the Indian railways are doing. I say that if you have heavy trucks and roads that can carry heavy trucks, there is no need for a single railway line to be laid any more. If a comparable amount can be spent on the roads and articulated vehicles, this country will be better rewarded.

Take, for example, the cost of laying railway lines. It costs Rs. 10 lakhs per mile, whereas we can have the broadcast roads that can carry these heavy vehicles built at the cost of Rs. 2.5 to Rs. 3 lakhs. Therefore, at one-third or one-fourth of the cost of laying these railway lines, you can prepare these highway along which heavy trucks can carry coal today.

The President of the Indian Mining Association points out that 2,000 tons of coal can be carried even now if only the Government will spend money on the roads instead of concentrating on railways.

So, I once again urge the Ministry of Road Tronsport to bring these facts to the notice of the Planning Commission, to try to educate them better than they are educated so that they may do their duty to the country—and the process of education is very much the prerogative of my two colleagues who are sitting on the bench opposite.

One more point and I have done. That is in regard to the Neogy Committee. On the last occasion, on 10th August, 1959 when I referred to the appointment which had then been made of the Neogy Committee I paid a tribute which I am sure all hon. Members of the House would like to join in, to the honourable gentleman who was appointed the Chairman of the Committee, a former distinguished member of this House. At the same time I drew attention, and I am reading from my speech then—

> "But the House has already commented on what it thinks of the composition of the rest of the Committee? The rest of the committee is made up of Secretaries to Government from various Ministries. "It has been said by more than one speaker that it is loaded with officials and bureaucrats, and we cannot really expect much from Secretaries of Ministries who are not really concerned with the development of road transport but who go there to watch the respective interests of their own Ministries or zamindaris."

Now, Sir, that fear which was expressed by other Members and which I had repeated in my speech in winding up the debate on the Report of the Road Transport Reorganisation Committee as its Chairman, has unfortunately come true in the past year and a half. After one year and a half the Neogy Committee has come out with an interim report and the interim report is not a report at all; it is a questionnaire. It asks questions; it does not even try to answer them. It is to be said with regret that the questions are loaded, that the bias of the Neogy Committee comes out in the leading questions that it has sought to put. However, let us be grateful that only questions are put and no wrong conclusions arrived at.

But I am not today discussing the nature of the interim report. I would rather draw attention for a minute to the composition of that Committee. The trouble with the Committee is that except for the chairman, there is no second member who can really be expected to do justice to the work of the Committee. Secretaries to the Government, as we know, are busy people. They have their routine work and their own jobs to carry on and it is not fair to burden them with this extra burden to which, they have shown by now, their inability to attend or to give any attention. Apart from the fact that they are unable to apply their minds continuously to these problems which are of a major policy

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nature, the fact remains that officials are not suitable people to whom the evolving of policies should be entrusted. If the Government of India cannot make up their mind on policy in spite of the reports laid before them, let them appoint a policy-making committee, no doubt with Mr. Neogy as the Chairman, but let them give him colleagues from public life from this House and the other House, who will make a team and who will sit together and rub their minds against each other.

The difficulty has been that the Secretaries keep on changing and so the composition of the Committee has also been shifting. There have been numerous shifts in the year and a half that had already passed; there is no Neogy Committee but there is a series of Neogy committees! A body of men who are not continuous in their personnel can hardly be expected to render any real service or to make any real report. I would therefore suggest to my hon. friend the hon. Minister even that at this stage, after this unfortunate experience, Government might reconsider the composition of this Committee. Let them replace the numerous Secretaries with two or three or four senior people from public life, either from this Parliament or outside and then allow this new team to get on with the job. Otherwise, we may assume that when the Transport Ministry's demands come up before the House next year, we shall still be awaiting for the report of the Neogy Committee.

Shri Manabendra Shah (Tehri Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, the hon Member, Shri Masani had been talking about the roads and to some extent I am in agreement with him because I also find that the Ministry seem to be phlegmatic and complacent in their approach to the Demands and the legitimate requirements of the Ministry. If these words are too harsh I would say that they have not been forceful enough to see that their dues are given to them. I would like to remind the House that whenever there is the storm of economy blowing over the Ministries, this Ministry is the Ministry which gets the hardest hit. Apart from this I would like to quote from the report of the Ministry which has been given to us. In their 1960-61 report, in the introductory chapter itself, it has been stated:

> "In order to accelerate the economic development of the North and North Eastern Border Areas, Border Roads Development Board has been constituted with the Prime Minister as Chairman and Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, Defence Minister, as Deputy Chairman. Other members of the Board include the Cabinet, Foreign, Defence and Transport Secretaries. The Board is responsible for laying down the policy in respect of border communications, prescribing priorities and specifications and the responsibilities of agencies entrusted with the execution of the projects."

This shows that even the hon. Minister has not found his due place in the composition of this committee. If this Ministry is the Ministry which is going to deal with the funds for the border roads, I should have thought that it would be he, who would be the vice-chairman and not the Defence Minister. At the most the Defence Minister could have been a member. In the constitution of the Board, I also find that the operational expert such as the senior defence service representative has not found a place, especially when we are told that border roads would be made in consultation with the defence forces. It is but necessary, that a person who is in charge of military planning and strategic manoeuvring should have a place in this Board.

As I am referring to this paragraph in the report—though it does not refer

to the theme that I am at present on—I would like to touch the report again before I proceed further. The report continues to say as follows:

> "An Officer on Special Duty has also been apointed for the planning of development schemes in the areas opened up by the roads."

Now, about this officer on special duty, nowhere have I been able to find out, what his functions are going to be. Except for the Central or Union territories, territories governed by the Centre, for the planning the States are responsible. What is then this officer going to do? Is he going to be some super-planner or what? I hope—I have a faint hope though—that it may be the beginning of the implementation of the proposal that I have been making for the last four years, namely, of having a separate Himalayan region for planning and defence. Whatever it is, we would like to know from the Minister, as to what the role of this gentleman is going to be.

I now come back to the theme that I have been touching so far. I would proceed to the other departments of this Ministry to show that there again there are some signs of complacency. Take the question of Lockheeds. The predecessor of our hon. Minister had once told the House that they are going ahead with the Lockheeds. We are now told that we have been so slow in negotiations that if we start manufacturing Lockheeds it would tantamount to having Lockheeds without a market. Therefore, they are not very keen on this issue. We find that Avro will continue to be in the market. We are told that Avro will continue to be the fashion but Lockheeds will not. We also understand that with the Lockheeds we were deciding on the production of turbo-jet planes. That means to say, they were prepared to give as plant and machinery for the turbo-jet. It is, surprising, therefore, that we can get plants for jet with turbo but we cannot get plants for a jet without a turbo.

Even in shipping, we will find some examples. Based on the recommendations of the Sailing Vessels Committee, Government decided to give Rs. 15 lakhs as grant-in-aid during the second Five Year Plan period for the construction of sailing vessels. But the second Five Year Plan period is over. The aid could not be utilised because the rules could not be finalised in five years. I hope, therefore, that before the third Plan is in full swing, the Government will have made these rules so that the industry could take advantage of Rs. 85 lakhs provided in the budget and be able to release the bottle-neck for coal that is taking place in the railways. I know that what I have been saying so far may be unpalatable to the Government, therefore, I would like to go on to some other subject.

An Hon. Member: It is palatable.

Shri Manabendra Shah: I would first take the "Centrally aided State road of inter-State or economic importance." I find that Rs. 30 crores have been provided under this head in the third Plan, but no allocation has been made in the current year's budget. Nor has anything been said in the explanatory memorandum as to why no provision has been made. We understand that roads are recognised to be the key for any development. If the economic roads are to be ignored like this, I do not know how far planning would be successful, specially where there are no other alternative means of communication. The provision as it stands under this head is very little. The total outlay on roads in the third Five Year Plan is expected to be Rs. 250 crores and the share of inter-State and economic roads comes to a little more than 10 per cent. In physical terms, only 90 miles of such new roads were constructed and 150 miles of existing roads were improved in the various States in the four years of the second Plan. Yet, we have no provision for this, though I find from the demands that there are

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provisions for raising and whitewashing of milestones. They seem to be more important than making these economic roads!

My reference to roads would be incomplete if I do not mention border roads. Under border roads, a sum of Rs. 32·07 crores has been set apart for capital outlay on roads. Out of this, Rs. 16·42 crores are supposed to be spent on the construction of border roads. The spread-over of this is not shown in any of the books that have been supplied to us. Am I to presume that it is secret, and the Government does not want to divulge it to the Parliament? There can be no other conclusion one can arrive at. I would like to point out to the Chair that it is not a secret. From the way that the information has been given to us, anybody can collate the information. They have given us the information on other roads; they have given us the total money required for these border roads. We will also be able to get similar information from the State budgets. Therefore, I do not know what is left as secret. Moreover, we know what border areas are. The whole House knows it, I think. Therefore, any road that is made there cannot be made in a hush-hush manner. Under the circumstances, what is the secrecy about giving us detailed information about the provisions made under this Ministry for border roads?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): If you know all, why do you require this information?

Shri Narasimhan: He is giving an over-all picture.

Shri Manabendra Shah: Overall we will be able to see—what part should get what, why hide that?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The reason is obvious.

Shri Manabendra Shah: The obvious is to tell us that it is a secret then I would like to draw, Sir, your attention to the advice given by the Speaker; I would also like to convey the same to him for advising us. During the Question Hour, when the Defence Ministry was involved, the Speaker said that a special study should be made of what should be declared as secret and what not. He probably also said that if that information was given to him, he would look into the matter. If this is a secret thing, I cannot understand why the Parliament is being asked to vote for it. They can very well put it as charged under the Consolidated Fund of India." Then the whole problem would be solved. If it is not put there, I feel that we should know more about these border roads.

Now I would like to turn to the Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore, with the purpose of trying to convince the Government that it is probably a foreign exchange earning machinery. There are many countries which are more under-developed then we are, and these countries will be under-developed for some time to come. We have not been able to capture their market. My proposal is that the Ministry should kindly consider whether there is a possibility of our capturing the market so far as telephones and exchanges etc. are concerned. We find that in the third Five Year Plan, the production will be 1,80,000 telephones and 1,36,000 exchange and transmission equipment, we also find that this company is making a handsome profit; we are also told that they are brining down the cost of production. Under these circumstances, it may be possible for us to compete in these markets. It can be said that the demand at home is considerable. But is it not the proper time for us to adjust the home demand to pave way for export of these telephones etc. to West Asia and Africa? I feel that once we capture these markets we will at least be able to provide these materials to

them for about ten years. If we go on first trying to accommodate the home consumption we will then be too late to capture the foreign market.

Shri T. Subramanyam (Bellary): Mr. Chairman, in a developing economy all modes of transport can play an effective and useful role. If the various modes of transport are not effectively used economy suffers, development suffers and all our Plans like the Third Five Year Plan and other Plans could not be implemented successfully.

There may be no conflict at all between these modes of transport. In this connection, I may remind the House that a committee was appointed known as the Neogy Committee to suggest ways and means for the co-ordination of various modes of transport, particularly railways and roadways. They have given a preliminary report. In the preliminary report they have said:

> "It is mainly to present a detailed analysis of the present situation and to formulate the main issues which have been thrown out as a result of the studies undertaken by the Committee. Even with regard to co-ordination over the next 5 to 10 years the Committee has refrained from making any recommendations at this stage because any national system of co-ordination between road transport and railways can be put forward only as part of a long-term policy."

Then it is said that three altenatives have been examined. The first is the possibility of allowing unrestricted competition between the different modes of transport. The second is the control or regulation from outside by the Government of these two modes of transport. The third is an integrated control of both these and to look upon them as a single unit. But they have not given their mind or final opinion as to what exactly should be the ultimate shape that it has to take.

Sir, already we are in the eve of drawing up a 20 years plan of road development. The first 20 years plan, which is known as the Nagpur Plan, was drawn up and it was a success. The targets have been more than reached. We wanted to have 1,23,000 miles of surfaced road and 2,08,000 miles of unsurfaced roads, so that no village in a well developed or agricultural area should be more than five miles removed from the main road.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Has it been achieved?

Shri T. Subramanyam: It has been more than achieved.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Only in paper.

Shri Raj Bahadur: No, no. It has been more than achieved.

Shri T. Subramanyam: It has been achieved in fact. The targets fulfilled are 1,44,000 miles of surfaced roads and 2,54,000 miles of unsurfaced roads as on 31-3-1961. So we have more than achieved the targets.

Shri Raj Bahadur: Since the hon. Member seems to have some doubt about it, let me clarify the position. I think by roads my hon. friend sitting opposite means only pucca, metalled, ashphalted roads. Roads mean all kinds of roads—gravel and murum roads. With regard to the average of five miles, that every village should be within five miles from the main road, it may be that a particular village is more than five miles from the main road, but by and large this has been achieved.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Had that been achieved, there would have been no incidents like Bastar.

Shri T. Subramanyam: When our country is so vast, when our needs are so great, what has been achieved is not so much considering the fact that very much more has to be achieved. But, still, the targets have

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been fulfilled and there is no doubt about that. Only certain deficiencies have to be made up with regard to widening of roads, building bridges over river crossings and removing the sub-standard or defective roads by constructing good roads.

The Chief Engineers of the Centre and the various States met recently and drew up another 20 years' programme of having 2,52,000 miles of surfaced roads, and 4,05,000 miles of unsurfaced roads by 1981. A detailed consideration of this was deferred till the receipt of the report of the Neogy Committee. At every stage we are told that detailed consideration awaits the report of the Neogy Committee. I do not want to make any comment about the Neogy Committee. I do not want to embarrass them, hustle them, be unfair to them or anticipate their ultimate conclusions, but I am constrained to state that the non-receipt of their final report just on the eve of the finalisation of the Third Five Year Plan operates as an inhibiting factor, which is very unfortunate, and prevents us from a detailed examination or determination of the targets of the Third Five Year Plan period with regard to this matter.

The expenditure during the First Plan on roads was Rs. 155 crores. During the Second Plan the expenditure was Rs. 250 crores. In the Third Plan also, we have fixed the same amount. Out of these Rs. 250 crores, Rs. 170 crores would be taken up for the roads of the States and the Union Territories. These have been examined in consultation with the representatives of the States and we learn that they felt that the amount is too small, meagre and inadequate and, therefore, it is sought to be raised to Rs. 230 crores.

Communication is a very important subject. Whenever I come to Delhi or go to other big cities and see the high structures there, immediately a feeling comes to me that it would have been better if the amount had been diverted for laying out roads in the rural areas. No doubt, considerable local road development has taken place during the last ten years under the scheme of Community Development or local development works, and this will continue in the Third Plan also with peoples' contribution of a great deal.

Shri Narasimhan: But they are not maintained properly.

Shri T. Subramanyam: Yes, they should be maintained properly. I urge on the Government that since *panchayat raj* is going to be established by the end of 1961 in all the States, their resources should be reinforced so that people may feel that real *swaraj* has come in the from of better and more useful roads.

With regard to road transport, we are told that the number of commercial vehicles in 1950-51 were 34,500 buses and 81,900 goods vehicles. In 1960-61 the buses were 54,000 and goods vehicles 1,50,000. A bulk of there vehicles are in the private sector. Of course, some of the States have nationalised their State transport undertakings. Barring these, particularly the goods traffic, is entirely in the hands of the private sector. I urge that the process of liberalising the issue of licences for road transport and the question of liberalising the inter-State double taxation should be expedited and these people should be helped.

With regard to the national highways, out of 14,880 miles of roads, the national highways occupy only the missing links of 1,780 miles. Of these, 1,366 miles were constructed before 1960. I must say a word with regard to the special scheme which was taken up for the west coast road at a cost of Rs. 11 crores. It passes through Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala. 240 miles of the road have been constructed, 14·5 miles of new links have been constructed and 18

major bridges have been completed with regard to the west coast road. The progress is, no doubt, somewhat heartening, but I feel that there is much that remains to be done and the State Goevrnments have to be urged upon to expedite the matter and give a fillip to this so that the programme may be steped up in its imlementation.

There are several places where road bridges over railway lines have to be put up. In Bellary near the Hospet bus station there is a very busy place where traffic goes on day and night and vehicles are held up. Motor cars, bullock carts and all these are held up for half an hour or longer periods. It is a very busy place. Even at such a busy place it is not possible to put up an overbridge? I request the Government to see that such overbridges are enabled to put them up as early as possible.

I will say a word with regard to ports. The report of the Intermediate Ports Development Committee has been received. They have said about first priority works and afterwards about development of all-weather ports. Among the first priority works they referred to Karwar. I have seen the place which has got excellent natural facilities to make it a first-class harbour. Then they have given it a first priority place. I request the Government to see that every possible step is taken to give effect to this.

With regard to the development of all-weather ports, Tuticorin and Mangalore are given first priority. The Planning Commission wanted to spend Rs. 10 crores on all these items, but the Department of Transport and Communications has suggested that Rs. 10 crores should be spent only for Tuticorin and Mangalore. In view of the fact that it is a very important port for Mysore and for the West Coast for lifting iron ore and to operate as a major all-weather port, I request that that port should be taken up immediately.

I shall say a word also about inland water transport. I was hoping that all the river systems in India from the Ganges right up to Cape Comorin would be linked up and there would be an all-Indian irrigation and navigation canal. It was the scheme of Sir Arthur Cotton. There is enough water in our rivers. But unfortunately it has come across great hurdles. It is yet very far from us. I feel that I am not talking practical things by referring to it because the obstacles against which we are placed today are so great. For instance, in the First Five-Year Plan the amount allotted was Rs. 3 crores for inland water transport development. The estimated expenditure is supposed to be Rs. 75 crores.

I shall just take another example. For the Buckingham Canal the allotment in the Second Plan was Rs. 115 lakhs. It was reduced to Rs. 10 lakhs, but even that was not spent. Only an amount just above Rs. 2 lakhs was spent. This is the way in which progress with regard to the development of inland water transport has taken place. I must say that I am sorely disappointed at this. I feel that the Ministry should give a fillip to it. It has got infinite potential in the country.

Shri Narasimhan: It is one of the longest canals in the country.

An Hon. Member: In the world.

Shri T. Subramanyam: Then I shall make a reference to the Posts and Telegraphs Department. In the P. & T. Department much remains to be done because we have to serve the needs of 5,80,000 villages in our country. But what has been done during the last decade is very impressing and is very remarkable. Till the 1st April, 1951, we had 36,094 post offices. At the end of the First Plan, that is, on the 31st March, 1956,

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we had 55042 post offices, while actually the target was to have 55,000 post offices. The Second Plan proposed to add about 20,000 post offices. That raises the figure to 76,000. In the Third Plan there is a provision to add 17,000 post offices to that figure. It is not a rigid figure. The needs of our country are great. Therefore I am sure that while we actually go on implementing this it will prove to be a much higher figure.

The delivery of mail must be stablished and improved. I see that even villages which are situated on the main metalled roads are not served properly. Sometimes the mail reaches them once, twice or thrice a week. In such cases it is possible to improve the delivery of mail. It should be examined and should take place. Then there are the branch post offices which exist. They should be upgraded to sub-offices in as many places as possible. There are the firka headquarters. I know of two places in my State, Moka in Bellary district and Bamasagora in Chitaldrug district, where there has been agitation for sub-post offices. I am only illustrating certain instances.

An Hon. Member: They are fundamental matters.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: For election purposes they are very good.

Shri T. Subramanyam: Then there has been criticism made about mail delivery. I will refer to certain revealing figures. The number of complaints in 1957-58 was 39,687, while the total traffic was 3,354,739,000. The percentage works out to ·0011 per cent. In 1959-60 the number of complaints was 36,929. The total traffic was 3,850,000,000. The percentage was ·0009 per cent. Of course, our efforts should be in arriving at greater and greater perfection. There is always scope for improvement and whenever complaints are received I request the officers and staff to look into them and improve matters.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri T. Subramanyam: About tourism I have to say one word. It is a good foreign exchange earner and promoter of international understanding. The number of foreign tourists in 1951 was 16,829; in 1960 it was 1,23,095. The revenue earned in 1955 was Rs. 10·3 crores; in 1959 it was Rs. 19·1 crores. Most of the tourists came from the United States and other countries. There are Advisory Committees, Tourist Development Council in the Centre and State Tourist Advisory Committees and Regional Tourist Committees. Special tourist supplements are printed in foreign press; tourist literature as guide books, pictorial folders, maps, picture post cards and tourist calendars are also printed and distributed. Films in colours are also distributed.

Schemes to promote tourism are undertaken in the various States. Wherever it caters to foreign tourists it is the responsibility of the Central Government; where it caters to home tourism, with the possibility of catering also to foreign tourists, it is financed by the Central Government.

There were several schemes to be financed exclusively by the Central Government. In Mysore State there is one place called Hampi where there was a proposal to construct a canteen-*cum*-retirement room. It is in my constituency and it should have been completed long ago. But it has not even been taken up for construction. I do not know why the construction of this very important thing, situated at a historical place has not been taken up. There is the Tungabhadra Reservoir close by it and it is situated in the ancient Vijayanagaram Empire. It is a place which could have been easily developed as a tourist centre and provision had been made for the construction of a canteen-*cum*-retirement room. I request the Government to take it up without delay.

Mr. Chairman: There are 119 selected cut motions relating to the Demands under the Ministry of Transport and Communications. They may be moved subject to their being otherwise admissible:

Need to nationalise the Ganga-Brahamputra Water transport route

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (937).

Need to demonopolise the transport system of Ganga-Brahamputra route

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100," (938).

Failure to make adequate provision for roads

Shri M. R. Masani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rr. 100." (1028).

Composition of the Committee on Transport Planning

Shri M. R. Masani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1029).

Failure to provide facilities for the manufacture of the requisite road transport vehicles

Shri M. R. Masani: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100" (1030).

Need for dredging the Brahamputra river

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1069).

Need for more dredgers for the Hoogly river

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1070).

Need for intensive dredging of the Hoogly river

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1071).

Need for dredging rivers of Ratnagiri District Coast for internal transport

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1122).

Need to take up development work of Ports in Maharastra

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1123).

Need to construct one all weather and intermediate port in Ratnagiri

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1124).

Delay in removing sand bars at the mouth of the sea at Dabhal, Jayogad

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1125).

Need for better amenities to passengers travelling by steamers

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1126).

Working of steamer service on Konkan Coast

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1127).

Need to expedite completion of Farakka Barrage

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1358).

Need for development of border communications

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1359).

Need to salvage the wreckages of ships and steamers from the bed of the Hoogly

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1360).

Need for speedy delivery of ships by the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1361).

Need to manufacture the components of ship building materials in India

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1362).

Need for coordination with the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel for manufacturing special type of steel sheets needed for ships

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1363).

Need for providing full time work to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move.

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100". (1364).

Need for development of ancillary industries before the second shipyard of Cochin starts working

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and

Communications be reduced by Rs. 100". (1365).

Need for proper utilisation of loans granted to the Joint Steamer Companies for rehabilitation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100". (1366).

Need for recognition of NFPTEU

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100". (1367).

Need to issue commemoration stamp of Subhas Chandra Bose

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100". (1368).

Need to expedite the development of Haldia

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100". (1369).

Need for introducing the modern system of dredging in the Hoogly river

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100". (1414).

Need for recruiting more Indian seamen

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100". (1415).

Need for introducing Provident Fund for seamen

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100". (1416).

Need for security of service of seamen

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100". (1417).

Need for reviving the inland water transport system in West Bengal for desilting the navigable rivers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100". (1418).

Need for completing the Sethusamudram project

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100". (1419).

Need for establishing an Institute of Navigation

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

Communications be reduced by Rs. 100". (1420).

Working, of the Directorate of Shipping Calcutta

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100". (1474).

Need for recognition of United Seamen Union

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1475).

Need for full employment of all the trained Indian Seamen

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100". (1476).

Need for payment of full compensation for unemployment period of all the seamen

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1477).

Enquiry in to the loss of "Indian Success"

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1478)

Need for supply of food and free accommodation to the seamen in the 'Seamen hostels' in India

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1479)

Need to introduce a direct steamer service between Madras and Rangoon

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1480)

Need to sanction adequate staff for Orissa Circle Office

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (11)

Need to convert Orissa Circle into a major Circle under a P.M.G.

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (12)

Delay in the construction of buildings for the Office of the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Orissa Circle at Bhubaneswar

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (13).

Failure to complete the construction of H.P.O. building at Jaipur in Orissa Circle

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (14)

Need to give representation to Members of Parliament belonging to principal political parties on the P. & T. Advisory Committee in Orissa Circle

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (15)

Need to open Savings Bank facilities in all branch post offices which have been working for more than one year in rural areas.

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (16)

Need to avoid delay in setting up a 25-line exchange at H.P.O., Jaipur

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (17)

Need to convert Kaipara Extra Departmental sub-office into a departmental sub-post office in Orissa

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (18)

Need to open sub-post offices and telegraph offices in Imata, Visnagar Taluka, Gujarat State

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (203)

Need to open telegraph office at Baliane, Patan Taluka, Gujarat State

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (204)

Need to set up telephones at telegraph offices in border area of the State of Gujarat touching Pakistan

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (205)

Need to open new Branch Post Offices in big villages of Gujarat

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (206)

Need to set up a P. & T. training centre at Baroda

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (208)

Need to increase the wages of extra-departmental agents

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (209)

Need to transfer high officials of Postal Services after three years

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (210)

Need to provide telephonic facilities at Pandara Road and at West and East Vinay Nagar officers flats

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs

[Shri M. B. Thakore]

Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (263)

Need to open more sub-post offices in Ratnagiri District

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (503)

Need to open more telegraph offices in Ratnagiri District

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (504)

Failure to set up the trunk call telephones in four Taluka places of Ratnagiri District sanctioned in Second Plan period

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (505)

Need to open more branch post offices in Ratnagiri District

Shri Assar: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (506)

Need for a detailed constitution for the Posts and Telegraphs Welfare Advisory Board

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1384)

Need for providing the dormitories, rest houses and retiring rooms for operating staff of P. & T. Department

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1385)

Need to reinstate all the employees suspended and dismissed for participation in the strike of Central Government employees.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1386)

Need to restore the positions of the employees penalised for participation in the recent strike of Central Government Employees

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1387)

Need to withdraw bar to promotion on account of participation in the strike on the employees who have passed departmental examinations

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1388)

Need to improve the administration of the head office of Calcutta Telephones

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs

Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1421)

Need to stop illegal and surreptitious telephone connections in Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1422)

Need to stop malpractices in the head office of Calcutta Telephones

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1423)

Need for better public relations in the head office of Calcutta Telephones

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1424)

Delay in the construction of residential quarters for the P. & T. employees at Hyderabad

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1435)

Need to construct a new building for housing the General Post Office at Hyderabad

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1436)

Need to construct residential quarters for the employees of Posts and Telegraphs Department

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1437)

Need for a separate list of M.L.As. and M.Ps. in Calcutta Telephone guide

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1455)

Need for decasualisation of workers in Telegraph Workshops

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1456)

Need for co-ordination with the Railway Ministry with regard to the working of the R.M.S. section

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1457)

Need for more delivery peons in the Howrah Head Post Office

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1458)

Need for better building and more space for Howrah Head Post Office

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs

[Shri Aurobindo Ghosal]

Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1459)

Need for more space for the R.M.S. Office at Howrah platform

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1460)

Need for having a C.P.W.D. wing of the Post and Telegraph Section

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1461)

Need to improve the Tele-communication Training Centre at Jabalpur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1462)

Need to supply uniforms to P. & T. staff in time

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1463).

Need to improve the housing position of the Posts and Telegraphs staff

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1464).

Need for implementation of the recommendations of the R. M. S. Reorganisation Committee

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1481).

Maltreatment of the office-bearers of the National Federation of P. & T. Employees

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1482).

Need for confirmation of staff who have put in more than a year's service

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100." (1483).

Need for restoration of the recognition of National Federation of P. & T. Employees

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department be reduced by Rs. 100. (1484).

Need for expanding the fleet of Indian Mercantile Marine

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Marcantile Marine be reduced by Rs. 100." (1389).

Need to train more Merchant Navy Officers

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Marcantile Marine be reduced by Rs. 100." (1390).

Need for a thorough enquiry into the accident of the "Indian Navigator"

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Marcantile Marine be reduced by Rs. 100." (1391).

Need to modernise the Lighthousing system

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Light-houses and Light-ships be reduced by Rs. 100." (1392).

Need for raising the standard of the Training Centre of Light Keepers and Mechanics of the Light Houses at Calcutta

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Light-houses and Light-ships be reduced by Rs. 100." (1393).

Need to improve the airports of Agartala and Imphal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1394).

Need for an airport at Behda in West Bengal

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1395).

Need for an airport either at Asansol or at Durgapur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1396).

Need to improve the passengers' waiting room at Imphal airport

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1397).

Need to modernise the Dum Dum aerodrome

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1398).

Need for daily morning service from Calcutta to Delhi

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1399).

Need to nationalise non-scheduled air lines

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1400).

Failure to pay compensation for the land acquisitioned for Dum Dum aerodrome

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1401).

Failure to realise hangar charges at Dum Dum aerodrome from non-scheduled operators

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1402).

Need to stop undesirable activities of the non-scheduled air companies

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1403).

Need to stop the system of giving I.A.C. planes on charter to the non-scheduled air operators

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1404).

Need to extend I.A.C. service to Alipurduar

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1405).

Need to extend I.A.C. service to Cooch-Behar

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1425).

Need to check the operations of the non-scheduled operators in the matter of weight, inflamble substances and smuggling

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Aviation be reduced by Rs. 100." (1426).

Need to construct a National Highway between Nagpur and Hyderabad

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Communications including National Highways be reduced by Rs. 100."(1438).

Need to introduce morning service from Madras to New Delhi via Hyderabad by the Indian Airlines Corporation

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1439).

Need to take up the construction of Dry Dock at Vishakapatnam

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by Rs. 100." (1440).

Malpractices in the office of the Indian Airlines Corporation at Calcutta

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Departments and other Expenditure under the Ministry of Transport and Communications be reduced by by Rs. 100." (1441).

Need to take steps to develop Paradip as a major port during the Third Plan period

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Ports be reduced by Rs. 100." (19).

Need to develop Tuticorin and Mangalore as all-weather ports

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Ports be reduced by Rs. 100." (1442).

Need to take up Sethusamudram Project

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Ports be reduced by Rs. 100." (1486).

Need to develop Kakinada as an all-weather port

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Ports be reduced by Rs. 100." (1487).

Need to construct a high level bridge across the river Brahmani at Indupur Ghat in Orissa

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Roads be reduced by Rs. 100." (20).

Delay in the construction of high level bridges across the rivers Brahmani, Kharasrota, Baitarani on National Highway No. 5 in Orissa

Shri B. C. Mullick: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Roads be reduced by Rs. 100." (21).

Need to develop all-weather roads in Manipur

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Roads be reduced by Rs. 100." (177).

Need to construct Highways from Kandla Port to Ahmedabad and Rajkot or Patan

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Roads be reduced by Rs. 100." (212).

Failure to complete Bombay-Delhi Highway in time

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Roads be reduced by Rs. 100." (213).

Need to construct a National Highway from Kandla to Palanpur

Shri M. B. Thakore: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the head Capital Outlay on Roads be reduced by Rs. 100." (269).

Mr. Chairman: These cut motions are now before the House.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: Mr. Chairman, at the outset I wish to congratulate the Ministry in respect of one aspect of its activities, namely, introducing post and telegraph offices in almost all villages. In every village having a population of two thousand or more there is bound to be a post office. I was for some time serving on the Advisory Committee for Posts and Telegraphs, and that Committee happens to be one which has gone through all aspects of the Posts and Telegraphs Department. They have been satisfying the villagers' demands, and in whatever way these things could be implemented they have been doing it.

There is one aspect which I wish to bring to the notice of the Ministry. While we have to effect economy in respect of expenditure so far as the departments are concerned, I think a huge amount is spent with regard to planning and implementation and various other things so far as telephone industries are concerned and so far as giving telephone connections is concerned. Sometimes I find that they take a very long time in implementing a particular scheme which they set about, and sometimes they take ten to fifteen years to implement a particular scheme. I only want that they should not spend so much time in examining schemes. As a matter of fact, if you take a particular scheme, as they

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

start implementing it, some difficulty might arise as regards certain projects; then it has to go back again, on account of the red tape, to the designs section or to the Government for approval. It takes two to three years for the Government to give approval. And after the approval is given, they have to implement it. While implementing it, they find it is out-moded and so it takes a longer time. I have seen various other things also. So far as giving telephone lines to places is concerned, they take a long time. I want that they should economise the time and see that they implement these things as early as possible.

So far as the question of delay is concerned, delay happens to be a matter of creed with the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Whenever we find certain delays either in the delivery of letters or of telegrams and bring those delays to their notice, they only express their regret for the inconvenience caused. But this does not serve the purpose. If we send a message for a particular purpose and the message goes there after the purpose is over, we are naturally annoyed to a great extent as to why it has not gone in time. And when we ask them about it, they express regret. Expression of regret seems to be a routine thing for them. And, as I said, delay happens to be a matter of creed with the Posts and Telegraphs Department. I only wish that the Department takes a little more earnestness in this and sees that these delays are eliminated as much as possible.

My hon. friend who spoke before me has mentioned various points in regard to road and road transport. I only like to bring to the notice of the Ministry two aspects with regard to road and road transport. The roads are now metalled to the extent of eleven feet. Many roads are so small —they are only ten to eleven feet wide —that during the rainy season when the buses and lorries go through, they do not give room for other transport like another bus or truck to pass by. So when they try to avert an accident they get bogged up in the slushy area. I therefore make this suggestion. These roads were made only eleven feet wide in those days. Now they should broaden them, not to fourteen feet, but to eighteen feet. Unless these roads are broadened on either side by three and a half feet so as to make them eighteen feet wide it will not be possible to have easy movement for any transport. It is not only a question of widening these roads from eleven feet to fourteen feet, but they should be widened to eighteen feet. And correspondingly the bridges also have to be broadened. I find the bridges are so narrow. It will mean expenditure, but it is worth while incurring this expenditure.

17.44 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

This will enable easy movement of transport.

When they connect big rivers I find of late that they spend a good lot of money and they have got these diversion roads also. When they approach a town and there is a road, and from that road it is not possible to go through that town, they take a diversion road. By doing that we not only spend more money but at the same time we neglect the existing roads. The existing roads are handed over to the local Government and they neglect them. Therefore, I would say that the question of diversion roads need not be taken on hand, because that not only involves a larger expenditure, but the existing roads tend to be neglected. If the existing roads could be maintained better, it would be a good thing.

While speaking about the roads, I must also say that I have often found that the avenue-trees which are there on the roads are missing. The roadside

trees give good shade for all the people who go through that road by walking; if the avenue trees are not there, they cannot have proper shade. What happens is that the people who live nearby cut away the branches of the trees, to start with, and then the trunks and ultimately even the roots. This process is still going on, month after month, with the result that ultimately after a few years we shall find that all the avenue trees are eliminated from the roads, and that not only adds to the degeneration of the road but at the same time prevents the poor people from having any shade on the roads. I would submit that when these avenue-trees are planted, they should be under the control of the Central Government. But, very often, it is stated that the State Governments will take care of these avenue-trees. What actually happens is that the State Governments do not take care of them, because there is nobody to question them, and they allow these things. While we think of maintenance of roads and road transport, we have also to think of the avenue-trees, and take care of them.

As regards telephone exchanges, I find that they are constructed at places where the machinery and the equipment in those exchanges are being disturbed by other factories located nearby, with the result that the automatic telephone system does not at all work properly. The result is that where there are automatic exchanges, we ask for manual exchanges, and where there are manual exchanges, we ask for automatic exchanges. Probably, the authorities do not take into consideration the question of locating these telephone exchanges at places where it would be possible for them to operate satisfactorily. Probably, they locate them in a hurry wherever they like, because the demand is such. But the fact is that even for acquisition of the site, they take such a long time, and even after acquiring the site, they take a long time for the opening of the telephone exchanges. Therefore, I would insist that when sites are being acquired for locating telephone exchanges, we must see that the State Governments take interest in the matter and see that the sites are allotted or acquired sooner than soon, so that the exchanges could be opened quickly. I hope the Ministry will take some trouble in this matter.

With regard to the telephone directory that has been supplied to us newly in Delhi, I find that I am not able to read the figures there properly at all, because the figures are smudged. We are not able to see whether the figure is 0 or 3 or 8 or any other number. I, for one, have been trying all possible figures, 3, 0, 8 and so on. If the number is wrong, then no reply comes; then I try the other number and so on. After all, in a telephone directory, we are more concerned about the figures. If the figures are smudged, what is the use of such a directory to us? The old directory was much better.

I do not know who supervises these things. After all, when we are urgently wanting to ring up somebody, we cannot go on trying number after number. I do not know why no care has been taken in this matter. Of course, some pages are very good, but in the other pages, I find that the figures are all smudged, and nobody can decipher whether a particular figure is really 3 or 0 or 8, because it is all a question of a small curve this way or that way, which makes all the difference between 3 and 0 and 8.

Therefore, I would say that the authorities should take some interest in this matter and see that good directories are supplied. I have seen that in other countries the telephone directories are so nicely printed and the figures are very clear, because, after all, the figures are very important in a telephone directory. Probably, this is being done with a view to effecting economy, but I would say that this is no economy at all; this is misguiding the people and making them go on trying one number after another. And if a person were to ring up from a

[Shri N. R. Muniswamy]

telephone booth, he will have to spend some more 15 nP or 12 nP as the case may be until he gets the required number. After all, this is a small matter, and this must be attended to.

So far as the International Telegraphic Directory is concerned, I only want that it must be standardised, and the authorities should take some interest in this matter also.

As regards printing of stationery, that is, postal letters, money order forms etc. in regional languages, I have always been insisting on this. But I understand that there is some difficulty in printing money orders in the regional languages also. I find, therefore, that money orders are now being printed in Hindi as well as English. But I would submit that the money order form is full of so many columns and particulars, and we find difficulty what to fill in where. Sometimes, I myself make mistakes, and where the remitter's name should be put, I put the payee's name. Therefore, to avoid all these difficulties, we should encourage regional languages. All the languages are recognised in the country and as such, they must also take some steps to see that other regional languages are encouraged by Central Government in some form or another. I do not mean to say that Hindi should be elbowed out. Hindi is there always. But along with Hindi, the regional languages should also be encouraged. After all, Hindi also is a regional language just like Tamil, Telugu and other languages. But in the constitution all languages are recognised, because there the word 'regional', the word 'national' are missing. In view of that, I want that the Central Government should take steps to see that all languages are encouraged in some form or other by it.

I received a letter very recently to the effect that it is not possible to print in regional languages. Year before last, in the same connection, the Minister replied that they were in correspondence with State Governments to see whether they could print money order forms in regional languages. As a matter of fact, the State Governments have offered their co-operation. So I do not find any reason why it should be deferred. I only request Government to take some more interest to enlist the co-operation of State Governments in printing these things.

As regards connecting the Ganges with Cauvery, many friends here have raised some smile or laughter and tried to take it in a lighter vein. This is not a new thing. Thirty or forty years ago, a scheme was evolved, with the cost estimated at Rs. 500—700 crores, to connect the Ganges with the Cauvery. It is very difficult in these days when we have invested about Rs. 10,000 crores in various projects, including big projects for flood control. The Ganges, Brahmaputra and so many other rivers are perennial rivers. If we can have this project, we can use it for inland navigation. Of course, there will be ups and downs, where the water level may vary. So if we cannot go to the extent of connecting the Ganges with the Cauvery, still we can ask our engineers if they will be able to evolve a formula or method by which the south may be connected with the north in this way. It is not as if there is a dearth of engineers in our country. They should be able to give us a scheme for this. Therefore, this is not a scheme that we can simply throw away. It has to be given serious consideration.

As regards implementation, though it may involve Rs. 1000 crores, it is still worth examining and instead of connecting the Ganges with Cauvery in that way, we can still have some kind of connection by rivers between the north and south. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in this suggestion. I only wish that the Minister would entertain this idea as a good one. As regards implementation, though it might involve a thousand crores of

rupees, he may still take this matter into account while evolving other methods or formulae.

An Hon. Member: It is not practicable.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: The question of practicability does not arise now. It is a question of effort. This aspect has to be taken into account. If after asking our engineers to prepare a blue-print, they go into it and express regret that it is not at all feasible because of the particular contour of the country, at least to the extent it is possible to be connected, it might be done so that people of the South can have Ganges water nearer to them.

Lastly, I would make another request to the Minister. We are having about 5,00,000 villages in India with some postal facilities. I only want that they should not make a survey at random and say that only those villages are entitled to post offices or telegraph offices. There must be an honest effort to see that even though certain villages have less than the 2000-mark population, they are provided with these facilities if they are commerce-minded and are highly literate. That is to say, though they do not satisfy the condition with regard to population, if the authorities find that the population of a village is, say, 1000, but they are commerce-minded and are literate, they should be given the postal facilities. I only want that Government must take this aspect also into consideration.

As a last thing I would refer to Jammu and Kashmir. There is a lot of disruption with regard to communications during times of floods. That is what I have read in the newspapers. They are experiencing a good deal of difficulty as a result of landslides as well as floods. The Ministry must evolve some principle by which these communications are not affected by these land slides and floods by taking underground methods so that we can maintain the communications even though it is very difficult in other ways.

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी (केसरिया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, ट्रांस्पोर्ट एंड कम्युनिकेशंज मिनिस्ट्री के तीन हिस्से हैं, एक पी० एंड टी०, दूसरा ट्रांस्पोर्ट और तीसरा सिविल एवियेशन। मैं देखता हूं कि सिविल एवियेशन के साथ स्टेप मदरली ट्रीटमेंट किया जा रहा है और यह एपेरेंट भी है। पी० एंड टी० को एक कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर के अंडर रख दिया गया है, ट्रांस्पोर्ट को स्टेट मिनिस्टर के अंडर रखा गया है लेकिन सिविल एवियेशन को एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर के अंडर ही रखा गया है। ये जो डिप्टी मिनिस्टर हैं, इनका भी रुतबा बढ़ा दीजिये और उनको भी स्टेट मिनिस्टर बना दीजिये जिस से उनका भी कुछ रौब हो, कुछ डिपार्टमेंट में उन की चल सके। आप जानते हैं कि आजकल अगर किसी की पोजिशन होती है तभी लोग उसकी बात को मानते हैं...

Shri Raj Bahadur: I may disabuse the mind of my hon. friend of any misapprehension. The Ministry of Transport and Communication is the charge of the Transport Minister and we are helping him as his colleagues.

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी: मैं बता रहा हूं। सिविल एवियेशन में सर्विसिज का जो आर्गेनाइजेशन है, उस में भी एक अजीब पांचली है। आर्डिनेरेली हम समझते हैं जो ग्रेड हैं वे १, २, ३, ४ है और इस हिसाब से चलते हैं सभी डिपार्टमेंट्स में। लेकिन यहां क्या है? यहां १ टू १० और १२ हैं। और डिपार्टमेंट्स में ग्रेड १ इज दी हाइएस्ट, लेकिन इस डिपार्टमेंट में ग्रेड १ इज दी लोएस्ट। जब मैं ने इस चीज को देखा तो बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई। यह क्या पांचली है? एक और दो ग्रेड के आदमी शायद चपड़ासी होते हैं..

असैनिक उड्डयन उप मंत्री (श्री मुहीउद्दीन): हवाई जहाज नीचे से ऊपर जाता है, इस लिए ।

[شری محی الدین - ہوائی جہاز نیچے سے اوپر جاتا ہے اسلئے -]

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : एप्वाइंटमेंट्स जो होती हैं, उनमें भी यहां वैसे ही नीचे से ऊपर जाते हैं । हवाई केस है इस वास्ते लोगों को एम्प्लायमेंट एक्सचेंज के जरिये नहीं लिया जाता है । डिपार्टमेंट में भी देखा है कि अगर कोई एप्वाइंटमेंट होना होता है ग्रेड ४ और ५ में तो यह नहीं देखते हैं कि ग्रेड ३ के जो लोग हैं और जो सीनियर लोग हैं उनका प्रोमोशन कर दें, लेकिन मनमानी की जाती है । जो इनचार्ज लोग हैं वे करते यह हैं कि एडवर्टिजमेंट निकाल देते हैं, यदि उनको किसी को बाहर से लेना होता है और जो काम कर रहे लोग होते हैं, उनके क्लेम को छोड़ देते हैं । अगर मन होता है तो ग्रेड ३ और ४ के लोगों को ग्रेड ५ और ६ में ले लेते हैं । तब उस सूरत में ऐसा नोटिस निकालते हैं ताकि जो डिपार्टमेंट के लोग हैं, वे दरख्वास्त दे सकें । लेकिन फिर भी सीनियारिटी और एफिशेंसी पर प्रोमोशन नहीं होता है । एक बोर्ड बना देते हैं और बोर्ड के लोग करते यह हैं कि जिसका मन चाहा नाम निकाल दिया और जिसको मन चाहा रख लिया । मैंने एक एडवर्टिजमेंट डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब को दिया था और एक चिट्ठी भी लिख कर साथ दी थी कि किस तरह से यह धांधली हो रही है और इस बात को चार महीने हो गए हैं, अभी तक मुझे जवाब नहीं मिला है । शायद जवाब भी इसका उनके पास कोई नहीं है । हवाई जहाज नीचे से ऊपर जाता है लेकिन डिपार्टमेंट को मैं समझता हूं नीचे की तरफ देखना चाहिये । जो स्टाफ के लोग हैं, उनकी सीनियारिटी और एफिशेंसी को आप नजर अंदाज करेंगे तो लोगों में डिसकंटेंटमेंट फैलेगा जिससे काम में हर्जा होगा ।

अभी हाल ही में जो स्ट्राइक हुई थी, उसमें सिर्फ रुपये बढ़ाने की ही बात नहीं थी, और भी लोगों के ग्रीवेंसिज थे । छोटे छोटे ग्रीवेंसिज को लेकर भी बहुत सवाल हो जाता है ।

इसकी तरफ आप देखिये, केवल हवा में उड़ने का प्रयत्न न कीजिये, नीचे धरातल पर आइये और जो एम्प्लायीज हैं उनकी बातों को देखने की कोशिश कीजिये । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में और कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता । सिर्फ यही चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब तवज्जह दें इस तरफ जिसमें लोगों को जस्टिस मिल सके ।

18 hrs.

अपने ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर से मैं कहूंगा कि उन्होंने बहुत प्रगति की है, उन्होंने बहुत काम किया है, इसके लिये उनको बधाई है और बधाई उनकी सिविल ऐविएशन मिनिस्ट्री को भी है क्योंकि उनके समय में कुछ नफा हुआ है एअर सर्विस में । इसके लिये बधाई है, लेकिन इस बधाई के साथ साथ मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि ऊंचे उड़ने के साथ साथ वे नीचे भी आयें ।

इसके बाद मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बिहार का कैपिटल पटना है । पटना के बढ़ने की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है । उत्तर में नदी, दक्षिण में नदी । अगर आप यहां गंगा के ऊपर एक रोड ब्रिज बनवा दें तो अच्छा होगा जिसमें पटना बाहर निकल सके, उसका बिजिनेस बढ़ सके, उसकी आबादी बढ़ सके और कैपिटल से उस पार के लोगों से सम्बंध हो जाये । इस पर कोई बहुत ज्यादा खर्च भी नहीं होगा । आप इसके लिये कोशिश कीजिये, कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से लेकर, कुछ अपने पास से लेकर, आप इसको बनवा सकते हैं ।

श्री राज बहादुर : मोकामा ब्रिज है ।

पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : मोकामा ब्रिज हमारे यहां हैं, लेकिन उसका कैपिटल से कोई सम्बध नहीं है । हम लोग बहुत चाहते थे कि वह पुल पटना में आ जाय, सारे बिहार के लोगों ने उसके लिये कहा था लेकिन आप की मिनिस्ट्री ने बनने नहीं दिया । आपने उसे मोकामा में बना दिया, नहीं तो हम चाहते थे कि अगर पटना में बनता तो दोनों काम चल जाते । कैपिटल का भी काम चल जाता और मोकामा वाला काम भी चल जाता । उसे बनने नहीं दिया गया । इसका किस्सा तो आप जानते ही होंगे । बड़ी बड़ी बातें हुई है ।

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member may continue tomorrow.

18.02 hrs.

*COMMERCIALISATION OF EDUCATION

Mr. Speaker: Now, we shall take up the half-an-hour discussion.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अपनी आध घंटे की चर्चा आरम्भ करने के पूर्व मैं स्पष्ट भाषा में यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मैं इस पक्ष में कदापि नहीं हूं कि शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय । न मैं इस पक्ष में हूं कि शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में इस प्रकार के प्रतिबन्ध लगा दिये जायें कि जो स्वतंत्र मस्तिष्कों का विकास न हो सके । परन्तु मैं यह आध घंटे की चर्चा विशेष रूप से इसलिये आरम्भ करना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो आज एक व्यापारिक मनोवृत्ति घर करती चली जा रही है जो कि शिक्षा के लिये एक लांछन है इसको किस प्रकार समाप्त किया जाय इस पर सदन विचार करे ।

हमारे देश में तीन प्रकार की शिक्षण संस्थायें हैं । एक शिक्षण संस्थायें तो वे हैं जो सरकार द्वारा सीधी चलाई जाती हैं, दूसरी शिक्षण संस्थायें वे हैं जो सरकारी सहयोग प्राप्त करके चलती हैं और तीसरी शिक्षण संस्थायें वे हैं जो न गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा चलाई जाती हैं, न सरकारी सहयोग प्राप्त करती हैं और न ही उनको किसी प्रकार की सरकारी मान्यता प्राप्त है जो इस देश में स्वतंत्र रूप से चल रही हैं । यह शिक्षण संस्थायें हमारे शिक्षा जगत पर एक प्रकार का भार और लांछन होती जा रही हैं । उनके सम्बन्ध में हम थोड़ा गम्भीरता से विचार करे । सन् १९५५–५६ में "एजुकेशन इन इंडिया" की जो रिपोर्ट है उसके अनुसार इस देश में इस प्रकार की शिक्षण संस्थाओं की संख्या लड़कों के लिये ७१७५ थी । और जो इस प्रकार की शिक्षण संस्थायें लड़कियों के लिये थीं वे ८१९ थीं । जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है अब से कोई दो वर्ष पूर्व इस दिल्ली नगर के अन्दर लगभग ५०० इस प्रकार की शिक्षण संस्थायें कार्य कर रही थीं । इन शिक्षण संस्थाओं में से कुछ इस प्रकार की संस्थायें हैं जो मांटेसरी स्कूल के रूप में चलती हैं, कुछ इस प्रकार की हैं जिन में प्रभाकर, मैट्रिक और पंजाब की दूसरी परीक्षाओं के लिये तैयारियां कराई जाती हैं, कुछ संगीत की शिक्षण संस्थायें हैं, किसी में नृत्य की शिक्षा दी जाती है, और कुछ ऐसी भी संस्थायें हैं की दिल्ली में और भारत के बड़े बड़े नगरों में जिनके द्वारा केवल परीक्षायें ही ली जाती हैं, और वे केवल व्यापारिक स्तर पर परीक्षायें ले रही हैं । लेकिन जो सब से भयावह चीज है और चिन्तन का विषय है, जिसका शिक्षा मंत्री जी को विशेष रूप से ध्यान रखना चाहिये, वह वे शिक्षण संस्थायें हैं जो बच्चों या अध्यापकों से उनका पेट काट कर पैसा लेती हैं और दूसरे उपयोग में लगाती हैं । अभी कुछ

*Half-An-Hour Discussion.

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

समय पहले आपने केरल के सम्बन्ध में सुना होगा कि वहां पर इसी प्रकार की कठिनाई थी, जिस पर केरल की तत्कालीन गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ कार्रवाई भी करनी चाही थी, और वहां पर मिशनरियों द्वारा जो शिक्षण संस्थायें चलाई जा रही हैं उनमें इस प्रकार की स्थिति है कि मान लीजिये किसी अध्यापक को २०० रु० वेतन दिया जाना है तो उसके २०० रु० वेतन में से उसे केवल १०० रु० दिये जाते हैं, कहा यही जाता है कि उसको २०० रु० दिया जाता है, और इस तरह से जो बाकी का १०० रु० होता है अध्यापकों के वेतन का बचा हुआ वह धर्म के प्रचार में व्यय किया जाता है । कहीं इस प्रकार की स्थिति है कि कोई मिशनरियों द्वारा चलाया जाने वाला स्कूल है, वहां के मैनेजर को तनख्वाह दी जाती है जितना कि स्कूल का पूरे वर्ष का व्यय भी नहीं होता । इस स्थिति को मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, जो आप सेकेन्डरी एजुकेशन कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में है उस में है कि मिशनरियों द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली संस्थायें जो हैं उनमें स्थिति क्या है :

"....in some cases the salary paid to the manager far exceeds the management's contribution to the school fund during the year."

अब आप इससे अनुमान लगायें कि किस प्रकार से शिक्षण संस्थाय व्यापारिक स्तर पर कार्य करती चली जा रही हैं ।

अब कुछ संस्थायें इस प्रकार की हैं जिनमें एक ही व्यक्ति है और वह सारी की सारी संस्था को चला रहा है । अभी कलकत्ता में स्टट्समैन अखबार में २३ सितम्बर को एक खबर निकली, श्री सुनन्दा के० दत्त रे के द्वारा । इस समाचार में लिखा है कि कलकत्ता में भी इस प्रकार की शिक्षण संस्थायें हैं जहां कि एक ही कमरा है, एक ही अध्यापक वही मैनेजर है, वही अध्यापक है, वहां पर कुछ कुर्सियां डाली हुई हैं, और वहां पर सुबह से शाम तक तीन तीन, चार चार शिफ्टें लगती हैं । कहीं कहीं पर उसको स्कूल लिखा जाता है और कहीं कहीं पर स्कल न लिख कर यूनिवर्सिटी लिखा जाता है । और उस को व्यापार का साधन बनाया हुआ है । अभी पीछे ३५वीं अखिल भारतीय शिक्षा कांफ्रेंस कानपुर मे हुई । उस सम्मेलन में भी इस बात को खास तौर पर एक प्रस्ताव पास कर के कहा गया था कि व्यापारिक स्तर पर जो इस प्रकार की संस्थायें चल रही हैं उन के ऊपर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाय । इन संस्थाओं में से कुछ ऐसी हैं जिन में एक ही व्यक्ति सब कुछ है शिक्षण सस्थाओं में कुछ ऐसी भी हैं जिन में दो चार व्यक्तियों ने मिल कर कम्पनी के शेअर होल्डरों की तरह से इस प्रकार की संस्था चला रक्खी है । मैं चाहता हूं कि आप कम से कम यह तो देखिये कि यह जो व्यापारिक स्तर पर संस्थायें चल रही हैं, उन में जो मैनेजिंग कमेटियां हैं व रजिस्टर्ड भी हैं या नहीं । दूसरी चीज यह कि यह जो सस्थायें हैं उन का हिसाब किताब जो होता है वह विधिवत होता है या नहीं और उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या कोई चेकिंग होती है । तीसरी चीज यह है कि जहां कई कई शिफ्टें चलती हैं उन के अन्दर यह होता है कि जो थर्ड क्लास अध्यापक हैं, जिन को कहीं पर चांस नहीं मिल पाता है, वह दो चार मिल कर अपना स्कूल खोल लेते हैं । परिणाम यह होता है कि वहां शिक्षा का स्तर इतना नीचा होता है जो स्वतंत्र भारत के लोकतंत्रात्मक ढंग के सर्वथा विपरीत है । कहीं फीस ज्यादा है तो कहीं कई कई शिफ्टों द्वारा वे उस की पूर्ति कर लेते हैं । शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इस प्रकार की समस्या पर स्वतंत्र भारत में विचार किया जाना आवश्यक है ।

इस के बाद देखिये कि विद्यार्थी ऐसी शिक्षण संस्थाओं में कैसे जाते हैं । मैं आप के

सामने दिल्ली की स्थिति रखना चाहता हूं । जहां दिल्ली में हायर सेकेन्डरी परीक्षा पास करने में एक विद्यार्थी को ११ वर्ष लगते हैं वहां अगर कोई पंजाब का मैट्रिक पास करना चाहे और इस प्रकार की प्राइवेट संस्था में चला जाय तो ८ वर्ष में ही पास हो सकता है । तीन वर्ष बच गये । स्वभावत: आदमी अपने बच्चों को ऐसे स्कूलों में भेजते हैं, लेकिन इस प्रकार के स्कूलों मे पढ़ने के पश्चात् ज्ञान का स्तर कैसा होगा ? पंजाब यूनिवर्सिटी ने कायदा बनाया है कि पंजाब के बाहर का कोई विद्यार्थी उन की परीक्षा में नहीं बैठ सकता । परिणाम यह होता है कि वर्ष भर विद्यार्थी दिल्ली में पढ़ते हैं और वर्ष भर पढ़ने के बाद परीक्षा देने के लिये प्राय: रोहतक और गुड़गांव पहुंचते हैं । वहां कहते हैं कि वे वहीं के रहने वाले हैं और इस प्रकार वहां परीक्षा में बैठ जाते हैं । लेकिन इस प्रकार के जो स्कूल हैं उन की पढ़ाई का स्तर बहुत खराब है । यह तो मैं नहीं कह सकता कि सभी स्कूल खराब हैं, हो सकता है कि कुछ ऐसे भी स्कूल हों जिन की पढ़ाई का स्तर अच्छा हो, लेकिन अधिकांश इस प्रकार के स्कूल हैं जिन की पढ़ाई का स्तर बहुत नीचा है । होता यह है कि वर्ष के अन्त में जो अनुमानित प्रश्न पत्र होते हैं, उन के द्वारा तैयारियां कराई जाती हैं या नोट्स दिये जाते हैं । इस प्रकार के पढ़े हुए विद्यार्थी जिस समय सामाजिक जीवन में प्रवेश करेंगे तो उन की योग्यता कितनी होगी, इस का आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं । क्या वे समाज के लिये गौरव का कारण बन सकेंगे ? इसलिये यह आवश्यक है कि हम इस पर विचार करें । मैं चाहता हूं कि मैं इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव दूं, और सुझाव मैं ही नहीं देना चाहता, बल्कि आप का जो सेकेन्डरी एजुकेशन कमिशन है उस ने जो सुझाव दिये हैं, उन में लिखा है :

"Individual or proprietory managements should be definitely discouraged."

उन की भी अपनी यही राय है कि इस प्रकार की जो शिक्षण संस्थायें हैं उन को थोड़ा सा भी प्रोत्साहन नहीं देना चाहिये । जितनी भी इस प्रकार की प्राइवेट शिक्षण संस्थायें चल रही हैं उन में से अधिकांश इस प्रकार की हैं जोकि शिक्षा क्षेत्र के लिये लांछन हैं । ये संस्थायें इसी कारण चल रही हैं कि सरकार इतने स्कूल नहीं खोल पाई है कि उन में सब बच्चों को स्थान दिया जा सके । तो एक तो शिक्षा मंत्रालय को यह प्रयास करना चाहिये कि स्कूलों की संख्या हमारे पास इतनी अधिक हो कि बच्चों को निराश हो कर इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं में जाने के लिये विवश न होना पड़े ।

दूसरी सब से बड़ी चीज इन संस्थाओं के विषय में यह कहनी है कि वहां बड़ी बड़ी फ़ीस ली जाती हैं । इस फ़ीस के अतरिक्त भी और अनेक रूप से पैसा लिया जाता जैसे २६ जनवरी का चन्दा, १५ अगस्त का चन्दा, अमुक दिन का चन्दा, अमुक दिन का चन्दा, या स्कूल के लिये माता पिता से कुछ दान देने को कहा जाता है । इस प्रकार से ये संस्थायें बड़ी राशि एकत्र कर लेती हैं लेकिन उस का सदुपयोग होता है या नहीं इस के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी अवश्य होनी चाहिये और इस का एक प्रकार हो सकता है । अगर संविधान ने हमारे हाथ में यह अधिकार नहीं दिया है कि हम इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं की गतिविधियों का निरीक्षण कर सकें, तो कम से कम आप इतना तो कर सकते हैं कि इन संस्थाओं के संचालकों को एकत्र करें और उन से कहें कि वे स्वयं अपनी एक कमेटी बनावें जोकि शिक्षा के स्तर को ऊंचा करने पर ध्यान दे और इन संस्थाओं के हिसाब किताब का निरीक्षण करे । अभी तो यह हो रहा है कि एक आदमी स्कूल खोल कर बैठ जाता है और रजिस्टर के अन्दर बिल वगैरह लगा कर उस को ठीक कर देता है । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार की संस्थाओं के

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

हिसाब किताब पर किसी न किसी प्रकार क चेकिंग अवश्य होना चाहिये ।

दूसरी चीज यह है कि इस प्रकार की शिक्षण संस्थाओं के बारे में कोई नीति निर्धारण की कार्यवाई अवश्य होनी चाहिये । आखिरकार ये भी तो हमारे देश की अंग हैं और जैसाकि मैं ने कहा ७१७५ ऐसी संस्थायें लड़कों के लिये और ८१६ ऐसी प्राइवेट शिक्षण संस्थायें लड़कियों की शिक्षा का काम कर रही हैं । इन में जो विद्यार्थी होंगें उन की संख्या भी हजारों में होंगी । तो देश की इस भावी पीढ़ी को जो इस प्रकार शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रही हैं यह कह कर उपेक्षित कर देना शोभा की बात नहीं है कि संविधान हमारे इस विषय में हाथ बांधे हुए है ।

मैं चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की कोई न कोई व्यवस्था अवश्य होनी चाहिये जिस के अनुसार जो ये शिक्षण संस्थाये चल रही हैं और जोकि शिक्षा क्षेत्र के लिये लांछन हैं और स्वतंत्र भारत की शिक्षा पद्धति के लिये लांछन हैं, उन के ऊपर किसी न किसी प्रकार का निरीक्षण होना चाहिये जिस से कि ये संस्थायें हमारे देश की गौरव वृद्धि में सहायक हों । यही मेरा इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन है ।

श्री भक्त दर्शन (गढ़वाल) : श्रीमन्, शास्त्री जी की भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए मैं दो प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं ।

१. क्या इस सम्बन्ध में शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने राज्य सरकारों से और संघ शासित प्रदेशों से आवश्यक परामर्श किया है और यदि परामर्श किया है तो उन्हों ने क्या सम्मति दी है ।

२. यद्यपि जो ८००० विद्यालयों की संख्या बताई गई है उन में से अधिकांश की स्थिति इस प्रकार की हो सकती है जैसीकि बताई गई है, लेकिन दिल्ली में कुछ ऐसे प्राइवट विद्यालयों का भी मुझे पता है जिन्हों ने इस सम्बन्ध में काफी प्रशंसनीय सेवा की है, खासकर श्रमजीवी लोगों के लिये शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध कर के, जिन के लिये अन्य साधन उपलब्ध नहीं था । अतः क्या ऐसी संस्थाओं के बारे में आंकड़े एकत्र किये गये हैं और क्या कम से कम उन को कोई सहायता देने पर विचार किया जायेगा ?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid I have not been able to understand what the hon. Member Shri Prakash Vir Shastri means by commercialisation in education. He has said a number of things. He talked about certain institutions which are charging very high fees. He said that institutions like certain public schools which charge high fees have no place in a socialist scociety.

Mr. Speaker: I thought he said there are some schools which charge in addition to fees something, some kind of subscription.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: He gave a number of examples of different types of institutions, all mixed up together. I do not really understand what he means by commercialisation.

There are institutions which are charging very high fees, for example public schools and some independent schools. They do not receive any grants from Government. They cater for the needs of some people who want better type of education for their children. It is true that the fees are high. But it is also true that they give very good type of education. In fact, in some of the schools, parents ask for enrolment immediately after the child is born. In public schools like the Doon School, I am told that for the next ten years, they have already got their seats reserved. So, we have to understand that these institutions are

in great demand. I agree that Government cannot finance these institutions. People who want better type of education must pay higher fees.

It will be wrong to discourage these institutions. Even though they charge high fees they are giving a good type of education and it is in great demand. They are serving a real need of the society. We are trying to democratise these institutions by sending Government of India scholars, by giving them scholarship. So the poor children also can take advantage of this kind of education. That is the way in which we are moving. In fact, we are going to extend the scope of this scholarship so that a larger number of institutions can be brought under this scheme.

He spoke of some institutions--he has not given any specific examples--in the Union Territories and other places, which use their funds for some other purpose. I have tried to make some enquiries. As far as my knowledge goes, by and large most of the private institutions carry on their work under very difficult circumstances. Sources of private charity are drying up. There was a time when people used to give donations and charities to educational institutions and philanthropists used to finance education. But now, by and large, in the country, private educatianal institutions have to work under very difficult circumstances. I know of Delhi where we had to increase the grant-in-aid from 90 to 95 per cent. Even then the institutions find it very difficult to maintain themselves.

Now, on the one hand, Government would like to do everything that is possible to encourage private enterprise in the educational field. If people take the responsibility for education the institutions are run in a much better way. There may be some bad institutions. I do not deny that occasionally you come across an institution which does not maintain proper accounts or which sometimes also may be misusing the funds. But when such cases come to the notice of Government proper action is taken. Grants are withheld, the institutions are dis-affiliated and other action is taken against them. But, by and large, I think these private institutions are rendering a very great service to the country, and we would not like to do anything to discourage this private enterprise. Whenever such an example comes to the notice of Government, the Government takes strong action. In Delhi, when our attention was drawn to certain bogus institutions which were exploiting people and which were charging fees and giving them bogus certificates, strong action was taken by Government. The people concerned were arrested and enquiries were made. That is all that we can do. Now, just because you have one or two examples in the country where some kind of exploitation is going on it would be wrong to condemn the private institutions altogether. In my opinion, if anything, the private institutions need to be encouraged in this country.

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri also spoke of some institutions in Calcutta which have only one room and one teacher. He said that is all the management that they have and some kind of exploitation is going on. At the present moment there is such a great pressure on the State Governments for expansion of education that in spite of the best efforts that the governments are making there is always need for more schools and better type of schools.

Mr. Speaker: What I thought was that he quoted instances where the manager was paid a salary much more than the entire contribution of the school.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: He gave the example of Kerala. I am talking of Calcutta. He gave the example of Kerala, where he said that certain missionary schools were diverting their funds for religious purposes. Sometimes, they were paying high salaries to the managers.

Mr. Speaker: It is not so much a question of salary, which is immaterial. In some cases, the contribution of the management to the school is much less than the salary of the manager. Therefore, they are commercialising it. The hon. Minister will remember that this has arisen out of a question which came up in the House earlier. In some schools they charge Rs. 1,000 from a student for the building fund. It may be a *bona fide* case, In some schools, in various shapes and forms, in addition to the normal fee, they charge Rs. 30 or Rs. 40 for this fund and that fund.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: As I said, whenever such cases are brought to the notice of the Government, Government do take action, as they took action in Kerala. All that people can do is to bring such cases to the notice of the Government. Now, as far as Government schools and Government-aided schools are concerned, they are controlled by Government grants-in-aid rules. The fees to be charged is also governed by certain rules and regulations. Their accounts are also regularly audited and there is no trouble. When their number runs into thousands, there may be a few isolated examples where they do not receive any grant-in-aid from the Government and, therefore, they are quite free and independent. Now, by and large, even these institutions are doing good work. There may be a few isolated instances in which the institutions may be exploiting and misusing public funds, where they may be making some profits. It is quite possible. But to say that there is a great deal of commercialisation in education, that is too big a statement. I think the remedy lies.....

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly resume his seat. It is a matter of policy whether Government would agree to such things. Suppose a person starts a school. He has no building whatever. He charges certain fees and, in addition, compels every student to pay so much per month for the building fund, or charges a big amount as admission fee. Suppose a person starts an engineering college privately. He charges Rs. 5,000 or Rs. 6,000 as donation for admission. These are cases where Government also give some grant. Do Government admit it or accept it as a policy to give grants even to such institutions? After all, they have a hold over them. Are they allowing the private agencies to collect money for building funds and other funds? They can, if necessary, refuse grants to such institutions, as it is commercialising.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: If they are charging exorbitant fees, compulsory donations and capitation fee that would be wrong. As far as my knowledge goes, Government do not allow such institutions to function. When Shri Prakash Vir Shastri spoke to me about this matter, I requested him to kindly give me concrete examples. Sir, you will remember that when this was brought before the House, I requested him to mention concrete examples so that I can make an enquiry and give a definite reply. He did not give me concrete examples. He could quote them even now so that I can make an enquiry. But I do not rule out the possibility of there being a few isolated examples of such institutions. The only thing is that Government should be more vigilant to keep them in check and take drastic action whenever such cases come to their notice.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने जो यह निवेदन किया था कि बहुत से स्कूल इस प्रकार के हैं, जोकि मिशनरियों के द्वारा चलाये जा रहे हैं, जिन में मैनेजर को इतनी तन्ख्वाह दी जाती है कि जितना स्कूल का वर्ष भर का व्यय नहीं होता, वह मैंने किसी आधार पर कहा था । सेकंड्री एजूकेशन री-आर्गनाइजेशन कमेटी, उत्तर प्रदेश, की १९५३ की रिपोर्ट के पेज ६१, ६२ और ६५, ६६ पर यह कहा गया है । यह गवर्नमेंट की रिपोर्ट है, जो मैं माननीय मंत्री

के सामने रख रहा हूं । इसके अतिरिक्त वह और क्या इन्स्टेंस चाहते हैं ?

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: I said that I am not suggesting that there are no cases like this. There may be some isolated examples where such malpractices exists. But, would it be right for the Government to close down all these institutions? All that the Government should do is to take more concrete and positive measures. The only way to stop these practices is to improve our own educational institutions. And parents are the best judges of what they get. If they find that their children are not receiving good education and are being exploited, I am quite certain that no wise parents would send their children to such educational institutions. They bring it to the notice of the Government as soon as they find that they have been cheated or that they have been exploited. In Delhi also some time back some school charged high fees and the parents came to me. We wrote to the Director of Education and immediately enquiries were made. I saw to it that those fees were refunded to the parents. There have been several cases where I have seen that the fees were refunded to the parents. That is all that we can do. After all, we are not perfect human beings. We have to see whether by and large the system that we have at present is functioning satisfactorily or not.

There are Government schools which are completely controlled by Government rules. There is no question of commercialisation in those institutions. There is no question of commercialisation in those institutions also which are financed by the Government because they are governed by the Government Code. We have definite rules for grants-in-aid and the accounts are properly audited. Whenever there are irregularities, they are set right.

Then there are certain independent schools. It is true that they charge high fees, but it would be quite wrong to call them commercial schools because they are not working for profit. They charge high fees, but they have better staff. They give better type of education. They have better facilities for education. Therefore it would be wrong to call that type of institutions also as commercial institutions.

I think Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has in view some kind of institutions here and there where they are cheating people and are charging high fees. Sometimes they give wrong names also. As far as the universities are concerned, there are certain institutions which call themselves universities. We have the Universities Grants Act under which no institution can call itself a university unless it has a charter or unless it has been given the authority by the Parliament or the State legislature. In fact, we can take action. There are cases here in Delhi where we had to take action against institutions which were calling themselves as universities.

So, in my opinion there are adequate safeguards under which we can stop this kind of commercialisation which Shri Prakash Vir Shastri has in view. If there are any such cases which he has in view, I will be very glad to make an enquiry. In my opinion, parents know their interests. Parents love their children. Normally, they would not like to be cheated by an institution. As soon as there is something wrong, they would go and make a complaint to the Government and the Government does make an enquiry in this matter.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is too good for his word. Hospitals are free but there are a number of cases where the doctors take money though they ought not to do so. Does he mean to say that any patient comes to complain? Of course, he submits to this. When cases are coming up and the hon. Member quotes instances, the hon. Minister must say, "I will look into it." There are subterfuges. No parent would come to complain. He foregoes it. He does not want to des-

[Mr. Speaker]

troy his boy's education. The best of people would not come forward to complain and destroy the career of a boy. It is just as when a patient is taken to the hospital, without greasing no doctor performs an operation. It is very difficult to complain. Even the best of men, the most important men who can command respect, can go and immediately complain, themselves submit to it. They think, "All right, wash off the sin by paying something and get rid of it". You cannot quarrel with the doctor. A patient can never quarrel with the doctor unless he is prepared to die. These are the difficulties. I would not have admitted it but for the fact that everyone of us knows something about it. We know it is difficult to complain. I would ask Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to report confidentially whatever he gets saying that these are matters which require elucidation. He has already quoted a report of the Uttar Pradesh Government. It is not as if people are not commercialising it. In the desire of enlarging the scope in education, these practically commercial institutions are not to be allowed.

Shri Kodiyan (Quilon—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Apart from accepting more fees from students, there are instances where managers of private schools, specially in Kerala, are demanding money from the candidates who wish to become teachers because these managers are the appointing authorities.

Dr. K. L. Shrimali: The point is: when there are cases like this, what is to be done about them? That is the main point. Therefore I requested Shri Prakash Vir Shastri to give me concrete examples so that we can take action in these matters. There is nothing else that we can do. There is nothing else we can do. As far as our general policy is concerned, it is to encourage private enterprise in education. There may be some bad institutions, but that should not make us discourage good institutions which are working in the field. Whenever such cases have come to our notice we have taken very strong action. I appear to be very good from outside, but when there is evil, we have taken strong action to put down evil.

Shri M. B. Thakore (Patan): There are private tutorial classes in Bombay, Calcutta and other places which charge exorbitant fees.

Mr. Speaker: All such cases may be brought to the notice of the hon. Minister. There are some within his jurisdiction; there are others in which he can only advise the State Government and the Director of Public Instruction.

The House will now stand adjourned to meet again at 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18·31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 6, 1961/Chaitra 16, 1883 (Saka).

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CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE... 9341—43

Shri Asar called the attention of the Prime Minister to the situation arising out of the reported decision of the Government of Ceylon not to issue ration cards to persons of Indian origin.

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan) made a statement in regard thereto.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 9343—46

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Coal Board for the year 1959-60.

(2) A copy of the Orissa House Rent Control (Amendment) Ordinance, 1961 (Orissa Ordinance No. 2 of 1961) promulgated by the Governor of Orissa on the 10th February, 1961, under Article 213(2)(a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 25th February, 1961, issued by the President in relation to the State of Orissa.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*contd.*

COLUMNS

(3) A copy of the each following papers:

(i) Annual Report of the National Small Industries Corporation Limited for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878:

(i) G.S.R. No. 355 dated the 18th March, 1961 .

(ii) G.S.R. No. 356 dated the 18th March, 1961.

(iii) G.S.R. No. 402 dated the 25th March, 1961.

(iv) G.S.R. No. 403 dated the 25th March, 1961.

(5) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 400 dated the 25th March, 1961 making certain further amendment to the Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Drawback (General) Rules, 1960, under sub-section (4) of Section 43B of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 and Section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

REPORT OF ESTIMATES COMMITTEE PRESENTED 9346

Hundred and twnety-third Report was presented.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 9346—48

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S.K. Patil) made a statement in connection with the question of withdrawal of zonal restrictions on the movement of wheat and wheat products.

COLUMNS

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS.. 9349—9527

(i) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Rehabilitation commenced and concluded. The Demands were voted in full.

(ii) Discussion on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Transport and Communications commenced. The discussion was not concluded.

COLUMNS

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION 9527-50

Shri Prakash Vir Shastri raised a half-an-hour discussion on points arising out of the answer given on the 10th March 1961 to Starred Question No. 731 regarding Commercialisation of Education.

The Minister of Education (Dr. K.L. Shrimali) replied to the debate.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, APIRL 6, 1961/CHAITRA 16, 1883 (SAKA)—

Further discussion and voting on Demands for Grants in respect of the Ministry of Transport and Communications

GMGIPND—LS II—77 (Ai) LSD 15-4-61—900.